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AMERICAN ATTEMPT TO CONCEAL DEFEAT IN PROPAGANDA SEEN

Roosevelt Speech Likely to Be Nothing but Smooth-Over of Set-Backs

PUBLIC GETTING CRITICAL

Statement by Walsh on Safety Of Coasts Brings Worry as Sinkings Increase

Despite frantic United States efforts to conceal the series of defeats in the Pacific, Japanese war successes since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War indisputably indicate the final issue of the war, according to informed sources here, reports Domei.

These quarters said, President Roosevelt's radio message due to be delivered last night will contain nothing but propaganda in an attempt to survey the war in a general sort of way.

These quarters asserted that the fate of Australia, the Netherlands East Indies and Burma is now completely sealed with strategic bases at Guam, Wake, Manila, Hongkong, Borneo, Celebes, New Guinea, Singapore and the Malay Peninsula lost by the Allied forces.

It was pointed out that despite claims of the United States that reinforcements have been sent to the Netherlands East Indies and Australia actually such action is impossible since Japanese Forces now completely dominate the air and sea in southwestern Pacific waters, by virtue of the destruction of the combined United States and Dutch fleet by the Japanese Air Arm.

It is simply propaganda to uplift the flagging spirit of the Allies, they asserted.

Public Critical

LONDON, February 24.—(Special) —The London Daily Mail writes that the public in America is very critical of the Washington Government.

Their preoccupation has been further increased by a statement by Senator David Walsh, chairman of the Senate Naval Committee who stated recently that the Pacific, Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico coasts of the United States are being well-defended and that there is no danger to American shipping.

Another Tanker Lost

Domei

LISBON, February 23.—The Thalis, 8,745-ton oil tanker, owned by the Panama Transport Company in Panama, has been torpedoed and sunk 100 miles off Aruba Island, north of the Venezuela coast, it was reported here today from Curacao Island, approximately 90 miles southeast of Aruba.

U.S. Cutter Torpedoed

Domei

LISBON, February 23.—The 2,000-ton United States cruising cutter Alexander Hamilton has been torpedoed in Icelandic waters, according to a report received here from Washington today.

The vessel, which belonged to the United States Coast Guard was said to have been damaged so seriously that the ship sunk when towed into port.

'Just Talk—No Cider'

Domei

HONGKONG, February 23.—It was reliably reported from Chungking today that T. V. Soong, leader of Chungking's economic mission to the United States, met with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in Washington on February 19 and requested increased aid to Chungking.

Mr. Hull allegedly pointed out the impossibility of extending aid to Chungking by way of Burma, while suggesting the dispatch of war materials through the Iran and Sinkiang routes.

However, political circles in Chungking regard these conversations as just, "so much talk and no cider," because it is very doubtful whether the Soviet Union will willingly offer facilities over the proposed routes as they are fully occupied already with the transportation of war supplies to the Soviet Union itself, the information added.

Argentina Staying Out

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 22.—Although the Pan-American Commission on the Defense of the Western Hemisphere will meet shortly in Montevideo, the absence of Argentina from participation in its sessions is likely to reduce the commission to that in name only, according to a Washington report received here today.

The hemispheric defense commission, created by one of the most important resolutions adopted by the recent Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers at Rio de Janeiro, will be composed of representatives from only seven Latin American countries—Brazil, Uruguay, Chile, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Mexico and the United States.

Meanwhile, the Washington headquarters of the Pan-American Union is scheduled to meet Wednesday and on the basis of various reports received there the conference is to discuss measures to cope with this lack of a united front in the defense of the Americas, it was said.

Warfare Has Its Compensations

Here in Tokyo the wintry blasts blow, but behind the lines on the Philippines front, our soldier lads quench their thirst with watermelon off the vine . . . a startling evidence of the vastness of the warfront now being maintained so successfully by the armed might of the Japanese Empire. (Censored by the War Ministry)

Enemy Air Propaganda Seen Dwindling In Shanghai Due to Japanese Victories

Paralleling the brilliant accomplishments of the Imperial Forces on all fronts, particularly after the fall of Singapore, groundless rumors characteristic of the enemy Powers are meeting with contradictions at every turn, according to a special dispatch to the Chugai from Shanghai. It adds that the broadcasts from the Axis Powers are fast gaining prominence.

Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the radio broadcasts intercepted at Shanghai consisted of those from San Francisco, London, Sydney, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Berlin, Rome and other large cities in Europe and America. However, the successful military operations of the Japanese Forces have spelled finis to many bases for anti-Japanese propaganda and Britain, after the loss of her last stronghold in East Asia, is seemingly leaving the propaganda war in the hands of the United States.

Most vicious of the American broadcasts, originating from San Francisco, is the broadcast in the Japanese language, accusing Japan of declaring war on America in utter disregard of the Bushido spirit, purposely "forgetting" to mention the American responsibilities during the erstwhile Japan-United States negotiations which ended in a rupture. The most amusing part of the recent broadcast, according to the report, was the attempt of the Americans who, by making use of the recent naval battle off the Japanese Mandated Islands in the Carolines, claimed to have sunk a Japanese warship of the Yawata class, whatever type that may be. Needless to say, there is no warship known as the Yawata in the Japanese Navy.

In the English broadcast, they are vainly boasting of the "victories" scored by the Allied forces, of their confidence in final victory, or of the operation plants in full blast, skilfully trying to conceal their crushing defeats and the real phase of things from the people at large.

Broadcasts from Chungking are still continuing with the usual viciousness, the report goes on, but now that the so-called encirclement of the A.B.C.D. Powers is an established fact and that the East Asiatic peoples know perfectly the outcome of the armed conflicts between the Imperial Forces and the enemy forces, the erstwhile vigor in the broadcast itself is lacking.

On the other hand, the Generalissimo, who had hitherto permitted the use of short-wave receiving sets to the general public, has placed a ban since the beginning of this year lest the Chiang supporters might learn of the Anglo-American debacles.

Meanwhile, amid such gloomy atmosphere among the hostile Powers, the broadcast from the Axis Powers has gained considerable activities with the rapid developments of the Japanese Forces' operations in the South. The news sent over the air from Berlin and Rome are filled with glad tidings, vividly disclosing the "general retreat" of the Allied operations also in the field of propaganda war, the report concludes.

LUFTWAFFE BRING DOWN 44 MORE SOVIET PLANES

Sink 2 Merchantmen From Convoy Off North Africa—Malta Again Raided

Domei

BERLIN, February 23.—Relentlessly continuing their program of destroying the Soviet air force, German warplanes yesterday added 44 new victims to the list of bombers and fighters which have been shot down during the war, the High Command announced today.

Meantime, Soviet forces repeated their attacks against several sectors along the Eastern Front, only to be thrown back with heavy losses, the communique stated.

The High Command simultaneously disclosed that during the period from January 1 to February 20, a total of 56,806 Soviets were taken prisoner, with other losses believed to have reached an astounding figure.

During the same period, 960 tanks were either captured or destroyed, 1,790 guns and more than 8,000 vehicles were captured or destroyed, the communique said.

A total of 609 Soviet planes were destroyed in air encounters, 159 by anti-aircraft fire and 331 machines were destroyed on the ground.

German losses during the same period totaled 127 planes, it was said.

In the eastern Mediterranean, the Luftwaffe boldly attacked an armed convoy in waters north of Sidi Barrani, North Africa and sank two merchantmen totaling 16,000 tons while a third vessel was heavily damaged and put out of action.

Malta again suffered from intense Luftwaffe attacks, the communique declared.

Shigemitsu for Hankow

Domei

NANKING, February 23.—Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, left here for Hankow by air at 11:30 a.m. today.

THAILAND FINANCE HEAD TO CONTROL EXCHANGE

30% to 60% of Deposits in Closed Foreign Banks to Be Paid Out to Depositors

Transocean

BANGKOK, February 22.—By a new law promulgated on February 3, the Thailand Ministry of Finance has been vested with the power of controlling foreign currency.

The law provides that future quotations of foreign exchange will be fixed by the Minister of Finance, while trading in foreign currency is reserved exclusively for the Government or the agents it appoints.

Violations of the new provisions are punishable by two years' imprisonment or fines up to 10,000 ticals or both.

Quotation in pound sterling has been completely abolished.

As a result of the Pacific war, certain foreign banks were closed in Thailand. The authorities have investigated their books and records and as a result, part of the deposits are to be paid out to depositors. The percentage to be paid out varies with different banks, ranging from 30 to 60 per cent of the deposits. The remaining deposits will be paid out a few months later.

Vichy Consulate at Taiwan

A consulate of the Vichy Government will be shortly opened at Taihoku, Taiwan, as the negotiation on the question between the Taiwan Government and the French Embassy at Tokyo has satisfactorily progressed, it is reported from Taihoku. Georges Bonmarchand, now stationed at Shanghai, is expected to be the first French Consul at Taihoku. For the French Consulate at Taihoku, it is reported that the former United States Consulate building will be used.

PEACEFUL SHONANTO RETURNS TO NORMAL

Rehabilitation Progressing—Business and Other Facilities Resumed

AXIS INTERNEES FREED

Cooperate With Army to Restore Order—Wounded Given Medical Care

Domei

SHONAN CITY, February 23.—Already eight days have passed since Japanese Forces captured Shonan Island (former Singapore Island).

Peace and order have been restored quickly and Shonan has taken on an appearance of a new East Asiatic city. Meanwhile practically all shops have reopened business.

The causeway connecting Shonan Island with Johore Bharu has been repaired completely.

Today an express train left Shonan city on its maiden run to Johore Bharu. However, regular passenger service will not be resumed until the middle of March.

Flames raging from giant oil tanks in the Empire dock area have been extinguished by Malay fire squadrons.

The interned German, Italian, Hungarian and Rumanian prisoners, released by the Japanese Forces, have expressed their deepest thanks and have been aiding the Japanese in restoring peace and order in the area.

Some 4,600 wounded British troops are now being cared for in the Cathay Hotel by the Japanese Army.

British residents, who failed to evacuate, include 1,190 men and 92 women. Women are permitted freedom to move about as they please when shopping.

Constructing Greater City

In spite of the short space of time since its occupation by the Imperial Forces, peace and order is fast being restored in Shonanto, with debris and wreckage removed from the city and a new station of Shonan taking the place of the former Singapore station, reports a Nichi Nichi correspondent.

Immediately after the Japanese Forces took control of the island, he writes, the Japanese Commander ordered the Britain officials to take charge of peace preservation, sanitation, traffic and other affairs for the time being.

Several hundred Britons, accordingly, had been extending full cooperation toward this end, but now that they have well-nigh been put in order, Sir Thomas Shenton Thomas, Governor-General of the Straits Settlement, and other British officials have been transferred to the Seaview Hotel and concentration camps in its vicinity as from February 24. Meanwhile, approximately 8,000 wounded soldiers of the British forces were transferred to the Changi fortress, where they are receiving proper medical treatment.

Municipal Office Open

The military organ conducting a collective administration of the occupied territories in British Malaya has been transferred to a certain point, while the Shonan Municipal Office has been reinstated at the former Singapore Municipal Office. The only thing that reminds the people of the erstwhile British domination over the island is the statue of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles at a square in front of the former Government-General building.

The power plants and distributing stations were badly damaged by the British forces but immediately upon their entry into the city, the Japa-

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LEADERS TO AROUSE ZEAL AMONG PUBLIC FOR APRIL ELECTION

Government to Mobilize Publicity Campaign to Stress Importance

PREMIER TO BROADCAST

Ministers to Preside at Lecture Meetings in Eleven Cities

The Government has decided to exert every possible effort for obtaining an ideal result at the coming general election to be held on April 30, so that the new House of Representatives will be composed of men really able and talented for effecting the Imperial Rule Aid Diet.

For educating the people to realize the significance of the coming election and particularly their duty in voting for men who will really represent them in the Diet for the interest and welfare of the Empire and its grand task of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Government will mobilize officials and others to make radio addresses, to write pamphlets and to hold election lecture meetings.

Premier General Hideki Tojo himself will appeal to the whole nation over the radio. Home Minister Michio Yuzawa, Justice Minister Michiyo Iwamura, and other officials are also scheduled to speak to the people. Tonarigumi or local community societies will also be mobilized for conveying the Government desire as regards the election to their members.

Election lecture meetings will be held under the auspices of the Home Ministry, Justice Ministry, Board of Information, and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, at Sendai, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe, Hiroshima, Matsuyama and Fukuoka.

At these meetings, Home Minister Yuzawa, Justice Minister Iwamura, Masayuki Tani, president of the Board of Information and other dignitaries will speak.

Local branches of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association will also hold meetings in their respective districts. At present, there are scheduled 87 such local meetings to be held throughout the country.

Motion picture films, posters, pamphlets, the Shuho or the weekly publication of the Board of Information, and the Shashin Shuho or the photographic weekly, will be utilized for educating the people on general election.

Popular songs, Naniwabushi and other popular forms of amusements will also be used to appeal to the general public.

In fact, every possible means of reaching the ear or eye of the public will be mobilized for the purpose of arousing the interest of the people in the coming general election and urging them to select proper candidates for election to the House of Representatives.

Cooperation Sought

In an address before the 33 representatives of the nation's political, military, financial, and newspaper circles, meeting for the first time on Monday afternoon at the Premier's official residence, Premier Tojo asked for their cooperation in order to place the Imperial Diet on a wartime footing, according to Domei.

Pointing out that the coming general election scheduled for April 30 will be the first to take place since the outbreak of the China Affair, Premier Tojo said that a renovated Diet suited for achieving final victory in the Greater East Asia War must be organized as the result of the next election.

The 33 representatives, fully supporting the Premier's policy, decided to organize themselves into a "National Service Political Council" with General Nobuyuki Abe, former Premier, as chairman.

The council is scheduled to meet on April 24 in order to study concrete plans for the elections.

NAZI INVENTOR SUCCUMBS

August Tarseval Built First Semi-Rigid Airship

Domei

BERLIN, February 24.—Major August von Tarseval, world-famous inventor of the semi-rigid airship, died here last night at the age of 81 years.

While still an active officer, he began the construction of an airship, which afterward proved suitable for military purposes. He then constructed a semi-rigid airship instead of a full-rigid one as planned by Count Zeppelin.

In 1906, the first airship took to the air but the construction was discontinued later due to its vulnerability against enemy attacks.

War Heroes Remembered

Imperial Forces now occupying Singapore held a memorial service for their brave comrades, who sacrificed their lives in the Singapore campaign, at the Covenant School, Shonan Island on February 19. Above is seen General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Commander-in-Chief of Japanese Forces in Malaya, burning incense to the spirits of his officers and men whose sacrifices brought about the final surrender of British Forces.

Imperial Prince to Attend First Memorial For War Dead; 27th Honors Announced

Honored by the presence of His Imperial Highness Prince Higashikuni, the first memorial services for those who sacrificed their lives in the current War of Greater East Asia will be solemnly observed at the Hibiya Amphitheater on Wednesday beginning at 1 p.m.

At 1:30 p.m., when His Imperial Highness will graciously make an offering to the spirits of the departed heroes, it is stipulated that the 100-million subjects of Japan will offer prayers at the place of their respective employment or wherever they may be at that particular hour.

Two persons representing the bereaved families of Army and Navy respectively will then likewise make similar offerings, following which, Premier General Hideki Tojo, concurrently the War Minister, and honorary president of the Churei Kensho Kai, which is sponsoring the services, and Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada will deliver memorial addresses.

Representatives of the Army and Navy Press Sections, Army and Navy bands and many others will participate in the function while in the evening, newsreels of the War of Greater East Asia will be filmed.

Apart from about 3,000 persons representing both Houses of the Diet and various other fields who are to attend the obituary function at the Hibiya Amphitheater, the general public is cordially invited to join in paying their highest tribute to those who underwent a supreme sacrifice for the cause of the State.

The War Office and the Board of Decorations today jointly announced the 27th grant of honors to Army officers and men and civilians in military service who have returned home after rendering meritorious service to the country in the China Affair, according to Domei.

Some 375 officers and men will be decorated with the Order of the Golden Kite, of whom 13 officers and men will receive special mention, including Major-General Akira Muto, presently Lt.-General and chief of the military affairs bureau of the War Office and Colonel Kenryo Sato, presently Major-General and chief of the military affairs section of the same bureau.

FAITH IN BRITISHERS SHAKEN BY CHANGES

Turkish Press Comment Widely On Appointment of Cripps to Cabinet Post

Domei

ANKARA, February 23.—The latest reshuffle in the Churchill Cabinet has caused journals here today to comment on the changes as "greatly shaking the faith in the stability of the British domestic policy."

The majority of newspapers here have expressed their opinion that the addition of Sir Stafford Cripps former British Ambassador to Moscow, will result in continuation of the process of internal shifting within the Cabinet.

Turning to Red

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 23.—The renewed change of the British Cabinet, the thirteenth since the outbreak of the war, was another move toward the left and an expression of the permanent British inner political crisis, emphasizes the Wilhelmstrasse. The leading men who have now been disposed of had been known long since as opponents of the political life of Churchill and Cripps such as for instance the former War Minister Margesson. The Minister for Aircraft Production, Moore-Brabazon, delivered an anti-Bolshevist speech during last spring. In addition, there had been many complaints by leading members of the Labor Party about his political attitude. Also, the new appointment to the office of Archbishop of Canterbury by the Bishop of York, known for his pro-Bolshevik attitude, had been made for the same reasons. It is a fact, the Wilhelmstrasse points out, that the political development in England is heading for a general Bolshevization and that the Union Jack is now hand in glove with the Sickle.

Moscow Favor Sought

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 23.—In England, a tendency to turn to the Soviet Union for cooperation is rising with

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To Resume Mail Service

Domei

MANILA, February 23.—Post offices in Japanese-occupied areas shortly will resume handling of letters, postcards, newspapers and other publications, money-orders and postal savings in accordance with an order issued by Japanese occupation authorities.

GRAND MUFTI URGES FREEDOM NOW RIPE

Japan's Victories Said Good Chance for Mohammedans to Shake Off Bondage

Domei

ROME, February 23.—"All Mohammedans in the world must utilize the golden opportunity afforded by the Japanese occupation of Singapore to cooperate with Japan in shaking off the century-old shackles imposed by the Anglo-American Powers," the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, Emil Fussain, declared yesterday in an exclusive interview with Domei.

The Grand Mufti, who has been here since last December after fleeing from arrest by British authorities described Japan's Singapore victory as having greatly strengthened the hope of the Asiatic races for freedom and independence.

"I firmly believe that all Mohammedans in the world will collaborate fully with Japan in freeing Asia from Anglo-American bondage," the Grand Mufti stated, adding that Japan's signal victories on land, at sea and in the air have made the suppressed races in East Asia proud of being East Asians.

Heads India Moslem League

Domei

LISBON, February 22.—A committee of the All-India Moslem League met in a special conference this afternoon and unanimously re-elected Mohamed Ali Jinnah as president of the League for the ensuing year, according to a New Delhi radio report received here today.

Indian for Freedom First

Leaders of the Indian people want independence for their country before taking up the matter of aid to Great Britain in the war, cables the Stockholm correspondent of the Yomiuri.

The newspaperman thinks that India will remain aloof from the Greater East Asia War, on the ground that Britain has no mind to set India free.

"It has become known," says the Yomiuri correspondent, "that the visit of General Chiang Kai-shek to India was undertaken at the request of the British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill.

"Prime Minister Churchill wanted the chieftain of the Chungking regime, who is reported to have been decorated by the Viceroy of India, to use his influence with the leaders of the Indian

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JAPANESE AIR RAIDS OVER BASES IN JAVA ADMITTED SMASHING

London Broadcast Confirms Terrific Attack on Strategic Strongholds

RANGOON BEING DESERTED

Bombay Also Evacuating Citizens—Batavia Preparing for Approaching Attack

Domei

LISBON, February 23.—The British Broadcasting Corporation, quoting a Batavia communique, has confirmed Japanese announcements regarding devastating air raids inflicted against strategic airdromes in Java it was learned here from London today.

The broadcast mentioned Batavia and Bandoeng, Magelang, Surabaya and Balang, in western, central and eastern Java respectively, as areas subjected to fierce bombing and machine-gun attacks.

Meanwhile, Allied sources admitted that Japanese Forces in Burma were continuing their smashing drives toward Rangoon despite, desperate enemy resistance.

Rangoon dispatches today, placed Japanese Forces within 80 miles northeast of Rangoon.

The British were said to be falling back on the Sittang River line, a last natural defense position protecting the Burma route.

British authorities in Burma have ordered all Government offices to evacuate to Mandalay, since the fall of Rangoon, by virtue of irresistible Japanese advances, is imminent, it was reliably disclosed here from Rangoon today.

Precaution in Bombay

Domei

LISBON, February 23.—The Governor of Bombay has requested 2,000,000 residents of Bombay to evacuate the city, according to a report received here today from Bombay.

Batavia Preparing

Asahi Service

BERLIN, February 22.—According to reports reaching Shanghai from Batavia today, the Netherlands East Indies authorities are expecting a Japanese attack on Batavia and are making all preparations for it, says a Transocean report from Shanghai.

In the past few weeks, the city of Batavia has been full of evacuees from Malaya and Singapore. However, they have all been moved to other districts and the city is deserted. The first class hotels at Batavia were fully occupied and there was not a single vacant room a week ago, but today only a handful of people are staying at such hotels.

The Government authorities at Batavia are urging the people to make every preparation for a Japanese attack.

Worried Over Silence

Asahi Service

SHANGHAI, February 23.—Harold Guard, United Press correspondent, who escaped from Singapore just before its capitulation, in reporting from Batavia on the recent conditions in Java asserts:

"Batavia is now enveloped in pressing war atmosphere. I asked several Dutch soldiers on the street where they intended to fight. In this point lies the feature of the present stage of war that Java is now facing. At present, practically no news is received here concerning the movement of the Japanese Forces. This inactivity of the Japanese Forces makes me think of my last dreadful days at Malaya.

"In Batavia, many circles hold a hopeful view that while Japan is strengthening her encircling line around Java, she may suddenly direct her attack somewhere else. This observation is gaining considerable force.

"It my belief that the war situation is now rapidly developing and that the Japanese lightning offensive will suddenly come on to Java and the moment that will betray all expectations is rapidly approaching. The present silence of the Japanese Forces is an indication of the profound Japanese strategic planning."

Britain Failed Pledge

Special to the Nichi Nichi

LISBON, February 23.—War Minister Francis Michael Ford of Australia spoke today as follows, according to a report from Canberra:

"Australia is now in a grave psychological state. Believing in liberty, Australia sent her troops to North Africa and Malaya, but most of them were either killed or taken prisoners. Why did they meet such a fate? Because they lacked arms, they lacked provisions, and they lacked men. Such

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Iran, Thailand Taboo

Domei

LISBON, February 23.—The London Times has reported that the official use of the names Iran and Thailand have been prohibited in Britain, according to a London report received here today. The British Government will return to the use of Persia and Siam, the report stated.

PEACEFUL SHONANTO RETURNS TO NORMAL

(Continued From Page 1)

nese Forces, with the cooperation of the Malayans and Indians, set to work in resuming their operations. Thanks to their efforts, the electricity and water works, most important to the daily life of the people, have been repaired completely and resumed services from February 23.

At several shops already reopened under Indian management, the Japanese military scrips are proving very popular among the visitors, presenting such scenes where the merchants are seen refusing the sale of commodities to British captives on Straits dollars.

Though both the military scrips and Straits dollars are put in circulation currently, the public seems to be preferring the former unanimously, indicating its strict confidence in the Japanese Forces.

Banks Resuming Service

The Yokohama Specie Bank is already contemplating opening for business at the former site of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation from the beginning of next month, while the Bank of Taiwan and a Chinese financial institution are preparing for inauguration at a subsequent date. With the resumption of power services, it is being planned for the time being to resume traffic by trolley buses.

A severe fire caused at the Empire Dock ranged furiously until the evening of February 22, but it was finally extinguished. In this connection, the Japanese Forces are lauding the efforts extended by the Malay civilians.

A total of 1,282 non-combatant British subjects are being interned at an undisclosed internment camp but the women members aggregating 92 are accorded liberal treatment by virtue of the Japanese Forces' magnanimity, permitting chats among the relatives and letting them drive their automobiles through the city.

Thus, peace and order is fast being restored in the island in the most bright and cheerful atmosphere.

To Save Malay Culture

The Imperial Forces which achieved the greatest military victory of the age with the fall of Singapore are now throwing themselves wholeheartedly into the cultural reconstruction of Shonanto. The Japanese warrior is not just a fighter, he is also a man of culture; when the fighting is over he becomes a cultural reformer—a guardian of the old culture and the introducer of the new.

To preserve the cultural fame of the Raffles Museum and the Botanical Gardens, the military authorities specially requested Professor Hidezo Tanakadate of the Tohoku Imperial University to assume the directorship of these two well-known institutions of old Singapore. Professor Tanakadate flew from Saigon to the Tengah Airdrome on February 16, and immediately assumed his new duties with characteristic vigor. He is also busy cooperating with the military authorities in solving the food problem centering round Shonanto.

The Botanical Gardens are more than 10 times the size of the Koishikawa Gardens in Tokyo. There is a lake as well as a miniature river in the Gardens, and brilliant tropical flowers bloom in a riot of gay color amidst extensive stretches of green turf. Splendid asphalt roads traverse the interior. In the center of the Gardens is a little hill surmounted by a bandstand. Tall forest giants wave their huge branches against the blue sky from the miniature jungle which forms one of the outstanding characteristics of the Gardens.

Raffles Museum is in the middle of the city, and is a solidly constructed, four-storied building housing the unique specimens of Malay culture which have made this Museum justly famous throughout the world.

A Yomiuri correspondent visited the Museum to interview Professor Tanakadate, and found him working hatless and perspiring, clad in shirt-sleeves only. The Professor invited the correspondent into his room, and made the following comment:

"The world's foremost botanical garden is the Buitenzorg Botanical Gardens. The Shonanto Gardens are next in size but in my opinion it is the first in the world for its variety of tropical plants. There are more than a million specimens of tropical plants, and more than 200 specimens of orchids. A hundred specimens of the latter are found nowhere else in the world, and are worth their weight in gold. I was extremely worried when I heard that the Australian Artillery Corps had made their headquarters in the Gardens, but to my great joy I found all the specimens intact. I wish to make certain improvements, both in the Gardens and in this Museum, and this, coupled with the work of preserving the specimens, will cost quite a sum of money; but the place is worth the trouble, and I hope to be able to open the Museum and the Gardens to the public in the near future.

"The laboratories for taxidermy, insectology, etc. are intact. I am full of enthusiasm, and intend to work myself to the bone for the sake of the Museum and the Gardens.

Big Work Planned

"The food problem, and the scarcity of vegetables had troubled even the British authorities before the fall of Singapore. I intend to employ Malay and Chinese laborers for immediate farm work. All the necessary agricultural implements and vegetable seeds are ready. The British authorities had been experimenting and preparing for the development of large-scale farming operations to make Singapore self-sufficient in vegetables, but they started work only during December of last year, and the farm-produce could never keep pace with the demands of the war.

"We must not take things easy, but spare no pains in developing the farms as soon as possible. Fortunately I am also well-versed in the science of oceanology, and intend to devote myself also to the increase of marine production. Formerly, the fishing industry had been almost monopolized by the Japanese fishermen, and there should be no difficulty in solving the fish-supply question.

"The scientific laboratories in the city will be converted into mineralogy experimental stations, and the development of the mines will be conducted along the most scientific lines. Three famous specialists, in the persons of Professor Yanosuke Otsuka (professor of geology), Professor Masaji Honda (professor of botany), and Professor Teizo Ezaki (professor of insectology), are due shortly from Saigon.

"In the vaults of the Supreme Court here are preserved all the legal documents pertaining to the most important court-cases from the 19th century, and they should prove useful to the legal scholar. We begin work here at 11 a.m. and are throwing ourselves heart and soul into the development of the Museum and the Gardens."

Raffles Museum was built in memory of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles in 1887. It faces Bras Basah Road, which leads to the coast, and includes a library. The specimens are unique in their variety concerning the archaeology, flora and fauna, geology, and culture of the Malay Archipelago.

The Botanical Gardens were built in the same year as the Museum. It is four miles from the city, is near Raffles College, and contains every known species of vegetation growing in the Malay Peninsula.

Thrift Brings Happy Reward

A novel plan of killing two birds with one stone—that of boosting the savings and at the same time, enabling the public to enjoy wholesome recreation—proved a great success as hundreds of people thronged the Nippon Gekijo on Monday to enjoy a free show.

In an attempt to increase national savings, the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry drafted a plan some time ago whereby people saving over ¥3 since February 15, the day on which Singapore was reduced, were promised a free pass to the Nippon Gekijo.

On this day alone, the attendants and ushers of the theater were unmindful of the busy routine of the day in arranging the long queues formed around the building as such a scene indicated a growing amount in the country's savings. Each person was given a ticket after the attendants examined their postal savings book showing the current amount.

During the course of the program, the president of the Chamber and deputy chief of the Savings Encouragement Bureau respectively delivered speeches relative to the importance of savings under the current state of affairs in the country and solicited the hearty cooperation of the public in achieving this goal.

DE GAULLIST VESSEL SUNK BY GERMANS IN ATLANTIC

Corvette Was Employed as Convoy; 34 Members of Crew Still Missing

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, February 22.—The De Gaullist corvette "Alice" was sunk in the Atlantic following a torpedo hit, it was announced by the naval department of de Gaulle's headquarters in London. A total of 34 members of the crew are missing. The ship was employed as escort in British convoys, crossing the Atlantic.

It was furthermore announced by the British Admiralty that in the sinking of the British battleship "Barham" a total of 868 men perished when the battleship was torpedoed off Sollum on November 25, 1941, by a German submarine. The announcement states that the "Barham" was hit amidship by four torpedos and that the ship consequently sank within five minutes. The list of 56 officers who, according to the communique of the British Admiralty, are "missing and presumably dead" includes the name of the commander of the "Barham," Captain Cooke.

Japanese Air Raids Over Bases in Java Admitted Smashing

(Continued From Page 1)

things were not expected to happen.

"London said that there was nothing to worry over concerning the Pacific front. This pledge is still existing. However, the situation has changed and Australia is in extreme danger. Major-General Henry Gordon Bennet, Commander of the Australian forces in Singapore and Malaya, reported that he could depend on his troops but excepting his troops, there was nothing to turn to. This report is quite significant."

Faith in Britishers Shaken by Changes

(Continued From Page 1)

its continued defeats in East Asia. The appointment of Sir Richard Stafford Cripps as Lord Privy Seal in the recent Cabinet reshuffle is regarded as the manifestation of the British desire to win Moscow's favor.

Meanwhile, Britain celebrated the 24th anniversary of the Red Army yesterday in a grand manner, holding various demonstrations at several important cities.

In this connection, Sir Stafford Cripps speaking at Liverpool on the Soviet Army anniversary said: "The courageous resistance the Soviet Union has shown against Germany makes England feel her great duty to strengthen the future British-Soviet cooperation."

GRAND MUFTI URGES FREEDOM NOW RIPE

(Continued From Page 1)

Congress Party to agree to the entry of India into the war on the side of the Allies.

"General Chiang has already seen Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru, and other leaders of the Indian people. These meetings, according to information available here, only rendered still more difficult the realization of Britain's hope of dragging India into the war on its side.

Hue and Cry by U.S. Press

"The press in the United States was prompt to raise a hue and cry about the attitude of the British Government toward India. The sentiment which was general among the newspapers in America that Britain and for that matter Prime Minister Churchill cannot be depended upon to solve the problem of the entry of India into the war, which has so vital a bearing on the outcome of the whole war, is crystallizing in American proposals for a joint Anglo-American declaration pledging the two countries to insure that India will be granted independence as promised by Britain.

"The price India will be asked to pay for such a gesture by America and Britain, of course, will be its immediate entry into the war.

"That India will not plunge itself into the war on the strength of such a declaration, Britain having repeatedly gone back on its word of independence for India, can be seen from the tone in which Mahatma Gandhi discussed his meeting with General Chiang with the press immediately after the talk. The Mahatma is reported to have told the press flatly that he did not consider that his meeting with General Chiang had promoted the realization of an Independent India.

Chiang Urges Independence

"The signs, if any, of the British Government beginning to show a disposition to carry out its promise of independence for India, are traceable to the telephonic conversation General Chiang had with Prime Minister Churchill following his fruitless talk with the Mahatma. The Chungking Chieftain urged on the British leader the necessity of adopting toward India a far more intelligent attitude than that of exploiting that country. He took the occasion of suggesting that the best way of insuring the economic and spiritual development of India would be by giving that country full political powers.

"The reaction in the United States to General Chiang's successive conversations with leaders of the Indian people, undertaken at Mr. Churchill's suggestion is such as will preclude the British Government a speedy decision on the grant of independence to India. Sir Stafford Cripps who has been admitted into the Churchill Government, might be asked by Prime Minister Churchill to take in hand the solution of the Indian question. Rumor has it that Sir Stafford will be going to the Soviet Union to get Moscow to join the proposed Anglo-American move to see that India gets independence in return for its entry into the war."

Will Enter Co-Prosperity Fold

With the landing of Imperial Army and Navy Forces on the island of Bali on February 19, another area in East Asia will soon be rid of all Anglo-Saxon domination. Long known for its charm, this paradise in the tropic sea will soon emerge as a true land of happy people.

Drenching Infant With Water and Ashes After Birth Is Odd Custom in Bali Island

Bali Island, the landing on which by the Japanese Forces was effected on February 19, is a veritable paradise in the South Sea regions, so much so that the world famous Hollywood film actor, Charlie Chaplin, once told Viscount Minoru Saito, ex-Premier, that of all the places visited by him, he liked the island best.

The comedian actor had a good reason to say so, for Bali is a land where the men can indulge in all kinds of pastimes while the womenfolk, noted for their good looks, work with all their might to support their families including their husbands.

The island, on the other hand, is inhabited mostly by people enjoying a firm religious faith. The chief festival events in the land, therefore, are all connected with religion.

The Nichi Nichi in this connection, gives in the following a brief sketch of the customs peculiar to the islanders:

Cock-Fighting Is Sport

Cock-fighting is the favorite sport of the menfolk, this special event being staged on a large scale two or three times a year when elaborate decorations are given to the stage where the cocks are brought for fighting. Very naturally, the menfolk, usually idle in other ways, are found earnestly engaged in raising domestic fowls not so much for obtaining flesh and eggs as for gaining the strongest candidate of fighting-cocks.

There are two other striking customs in the island, one is the forced way of marrying one's wife and the other, a large-scale cremation.

When a Romeo has found a suitable mate, he carries her forcibly from her family, the arrangement for it having been made previously only with the bride-to-be. While being carried by the future husband, the bride-elect will cry loudly for mere formality's sake but no third party will interfere with this.

As to the cremation ceremonies often staged all over the island it has originated in the islanders' firm belief that after the death of a man and woman, his or her spirit will go to heaven. The rites, therefore, are accompanied by making large flames so that the ascension of the spirits, supposed to be made by means of the flames, may be facilitated.

Rites Following Birth

Another queer custom is the pouring of water and ashes on both the mother and baby just after the birth. The baby will sometimes be suffocated to death by the ashes thrown but not much concern is felt by those around her, who believe that any baby weak enough to be killed by ashes should not be regretted much.

All women in the island were formerly very scantily clad. They would walk on the street with a piece of cloth tied around their waist, other parts quite in the nude. Now this custom has been much improved and the number of properly clothed women is on the increase. The majority of the women are daily engaged in the cultivation of coffee and sweet potatoes, the coffee being noted in other parts of the world as Bali coffee.

Just like the Japanese women in the interior parts of Kyoto Prefecture, it is the custom of the women in Bali to carry their burdens high on their heads. The sight of the pretty native girls carrying parcels on their heads is very attractive to the casual visitor to the islands.

Fond of Dancing

All islanders, men and women, are fond of dancing. Often they stage dancing parties under the palm trees to the tunes of the music peculiar to them. A further peculiarity is that there runs a deep religious thought in their dancing and music. In this respect, no one can deny that there is much similarity between the islanders and the Japanese.

Besides sweet potatoes and coffee, the island produces a fine textile noted for its pattern based on their religious faith.

Though separated from its neighbor island, Lombok, only by a shallow strait, the flora and fauna of Bali Island are quite different from those in Lombok, so that the Wallace's line, the demarkation between Asia and Australia, was drawn across the strait.

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JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Tuesday, February 24

NICHI NICHI—New Political Structure
YOMIURI—Success of Strategy for Resources
ASAHI—Imperial Forces Expand Operations
KOKUMIN—Collapse of British Empire

New Political Structure

NICHI NICHI

For the purpose of carrying out the forthcoming general election under the establishment of a new political structure, a special committee of 33 prominent leaders of various circles, headed by former Premier General Nobuyuki Abe, met in conference Monday. As the committee is to plan and undertake various concrete measures, such as the selection of candidates for the forthcoming election, it will function as the most powerful recommendation body of the election. The new political structure movement proposed by Prince Fumimaro Konoye and his colleagues which failed to bear fruit is to make a fresh start with this new committee.

In order to concentrate our national strength for the successful execution of the War of Greater East Asia, a new and powerful political structure is needed more than ever. As the nation is solidly united at present, this is a golden opportunity for the launching of the much talked-of movement for establishment of new domestic structure. When this movement is effectively reflected in the forthcoming election, the Imperial Diet will be made afresh.

Including "big guns" of various circles, the new committee leaves little to be wished for in its personnel. We earnestly hope that they will unreservedly exchange views for the establishment of a new political, economic and cultural structure of the nation and take decisive steps for that purpose instead of erring on the side of moderation.

Since there are such complicated matters as the recommendation of a limited number of people from the present Diet members and selection of new candidates, the task of the committee is by no means an easy one. It is earnestly hoped in this connection that they will live up to general expectations by detaching themselves from their own personal interests.

Success of Strategy for Resources

YOMIURI

One of important characteristics of the War of Greater East Asia is the strategy for resources. The main object of the war, needless to say, is the destruction of American and British influences and their military bases in the Pacific area.

On the other hand, it is aimed to establish firmly the economic foundation of Greater East Asia and replete Japan's national economy on an undefeatable self sufficiency basis by securing all indispensable resources.

This, our strategy for the securing of resources, which is turn accelerate the economic collapse of the enemy by counter-blockade, has important bearings in the present stage of the war.

Thanks to the loyal and gallant officers and men of the Imperial Forces, within only less than two months and a half since the opening of the War of Greater East Asia, Singapore and various other enemy strategic points have fallen into our hands, and construction work for the development of resources in Malaya, Borneo and the Philippines have already been started.

Following the successful landing of our parachute units on Sumatra Island on February 14, our Army's crack units completed the occupation of Palembang, the capital of the island, three days later. Other units, also succeeding in the landing on Banka Island in the face of enemy resistance on February 15, seized the control of rich resources of tin in that area.

The Netherlands East Indies, needless to say, has been the joint colony of the Netherlands, the United States and Britain. In the economic negotiations recently, the Netherlands authorities manifested their hostile intentions toward this country and, as soon as the United States enforced the freezing order of Japanese assets, they immediately followed the American example.

The East Indies abound in resources, namely, petroleum, coal, rubber, iron ore, nickel, sugar, tea, coffee, tobacco, maize, potato and others.

Malaya, which has already been brought under our complete control, is noted for the production of rubber, tin and quinine. The blockade of these resources to the enemy nation must have caused them a serious blow economically.

For the successful development of these rich resources in the south, extensive mobilization of this country's economic experts, technicians and laborers is urgently needed. The strengthening of our national economic structure and productive power only, will crown our strategy for resources with success.

Imperial Forces Expand Operations

ASAHI

After the successful occupation of the airfield in the suburbs of Palembang in Sumatra on February 14 by the Japanese Parachute Units, crack units of the Imperial Army crossing the Musi River the following day completed the occupation of the city of Palembang on February 17.

Meantime, another unit of the Army, in close cooperation with the Naval Forces, succeeded in landing on Banka Island in the face of the enemy at daybreak on February 15 at a point near Muntok. The same unit captured Pangkalpinang, a key strategic point in the eastern coast on the island, toward the same evening.

With the control over the sea and air in a vast expanse of waters of the Greater East Asia Sea falling into the hands of the Imperial Forces already, groups of islands of the Netherlands East Indies have been exposed to heavy pressure of our forces.

Key points on Celebes and Borneo Islands as well as Amboina Island have been under our occupation, while operations have been expanded successfully to Timor Island.

With the heart of Sumatra Island having been brought under our occupation, the enemy air forces and their bases in Java destroyed by our repeated bombing operations and the base in Bali Island falling into the hands of the Imperial Forces, the fate of the entire Netherlands East Indies is now completely sealed before our offensive.

Both from strategic and economic standpoints, the control of the Netherlands East Indies bears a great significance in the progress of the War of Greater East Asia.

From economic viewpoints, the securing of rich resources found in the islands and the prevention of their outflow to the enemy nations are of grave consequence for the continuation of the war in the future, particularly in the so-called exhaustive war.

The occupation of Palembang, center of oil production, in this sense means that our strategy entered a new stage for the so-called resource warfare.

Collapse of British Empire

KOKUMIN

The loss of Shanghai, Tientsin and other British outposts on the Chinese continent may only mean the loss of China by Britain, but the successive occupations of Hongkong, Malaya, Borneo and Singapore by the Imperial Forces apparently means the loss of East Asia. With our operation in Burma making satisfactory headway and the entire Greater East Asia Sea under our control, a corner of Australia has been subjected to aerial attacks of the Imperial Air Force. Thus, Britain is about to lose entire Asia now. The fate of India, the treasure house of the British Empire, is now hanging in the balance.

What is more feared by Britain, which has already been paralyzed by the loss of their bases in Asia, is the situation at home. With the military situation in North Africa and the Mediterranean Sea developing unfavorably and the heralded German spring offensive on the British Isles about to be launched, uneasiness never before witnessed in that country has come to the surface, throwing political circles in great confusion.

Criticism of the Churchill Cabinet is being intensified day after day, and the successive reorganizations of the Cabinet seem to have had little success in remedying the situation. The continuation of the Churchill Cabinet because of lack of an able statesman worthy of replacing him means the British Empire, which has been suffering defeat after defeat under his leadership, is about to collapse finally.

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GOVERNMENT VIEWS ON APRIL ELECTION VOICED BY PREMIER

Urges People to Elect Only Those Who Are Qualified to Assist Administration

HOME CHIEF ALSO SPEAKS

Vice-Governors Told New House Must Reflect Desire Of Entire Nation

The Government set its machinery in motion on Monday, in a move to bring about conditions favorable to the election of a new House of Representatives in the April 30 general election which will be shot through with the spirit which inspired the founding of the Empire—the same spirit which invigorated Japan into activity in plunging into the War of Greater East Asia.

The reasons for the decision of the Government to hold on April 30 elections to return members to the House of Representatives, which were to have been conducted last year but were put off because of the situation at home and abroad, were explained by Premier Hideki Tojo in an address to the Commission on Rule Aid Political Structure as the 33 commissioners named by the Premier met for the first time Monday afternoon.

Commissioners Hear Reasons

The Government, General Tojo told the commissioners, decided to hold the April general election on the ground that it would provide an opportunity for the people to register their aspirations for the first time in the period of five years which has elapsed since they went to the polls for the last time, and during which great events, which have changed the whole aspect of the situation surrounding Japan, have occurred.

He expressed the belief that the voters in the coming general election, which will be held during a time when the country is conducting the War if Greater East Asia, which has already made possible phenomenal expansion of the country, will seek to elect candidates only who have every qualification for the supreme task of assisting the Government in the complete attainment of the object of the war which is the firm establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

He said he was expecting great things of the new House of Representatives which would accurately reflect the sentiment of the people at this critical period of the Empire.

In conclusion, General Tojo expressed the hope that his hearers would be successful in devising steps for insuring a new House of Representatives which would be an immense aid to the Government in the solution of the problem of bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a victorious conclusion.

Home Minister Michio Yuzawa explained the Government's program for obtaining the right sort of House of Representatives in the coming national elections to the prefectural vice-governors from all parts of the country who met at the Home Ministry Monday morning.

He spoke about the absolute necessity for the election of a House of Representatives which in the performance of its functions would reflect in the fullest measure the dominatingly strong desire on the part of the nation's 100,000,000 people to participate in the historic task of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere which the nation has set itself in pursuit of, guided by the ideal which inspired the founding of the Empire 2,602 years ago.

The rest of the first day's conference was taken up with matters bearing relation to the realization of the Government's plan for bringing about an ideal House of Representatives.

Election Commission Meets

Another important development in the situation of the coming general election was the first meeting of the election commission of 32 members which was appointed by the Government last week and which is charged with the important mission of recommending candidates for seats in the Lower House in the general election.

The commissioners, who were handpicked by Premier Hideki Tojo and are recognized to be representative of the more important interests in the nation, met at the Premier's official residence at 2 p.m. Monday.

The discussions are reported to have centered around the question of how to reach young and capable men, perforated with the new spirit which is stirring the nation's people, who would be willing to sit in the Lower House.

Many young men of the nation, the desirable type, are now in the firing lines of the battle for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere or employed in jobs which they cannot leave without injury to the interest of the country.

A minor problem the commissioners are facing is that of reaching an agreement which would avoid friction between the candidates placed by them

(Continued on Page 2)

Memorial Services Honoring Prince Shinnyo Who Died in East Malaya Centuries Ago Held

In honor of the Cloistered Imperial Prince Shinnyo, the aged Buddhist scholar who died near Shonanto more than a thousand years ago on his way to India from China to further his studies in the Buddhist doctrine, the Shingon Sect in Tokyo held a memorial service on February 23 at the Sanshi Kaikan in Yuraku-cho.

Prince Shinnyo was the third son of Heijo Tenno, but gave up his rights to the Throne and entered a life of seclusion. Under the teaching of Kobo Daishi, Prince Shinnyo became the foremost authority on Buddhism in Japan. When he was 70 years old he crossed over to China to further his studies in Buddhism. After staying at Changan, now Sian, for five years he realized that China could teach him nothing further about Buddhism. Accompanied by a few faithful followers, the aged Prince boarded a ship at Canton, and set sail for India. This was more than a thousand years ago, and it is believed that the remains of Prince Shinnyo still lie buried somewhere on the east coast of Malaya.

The memorial service was held under the auspices of the Dai Nippon Bukkyo Kai, with the cooperation of the Nippon Bukkyo Sangei Kai and the Kokusai Bukkyo Kyokai. Among those present were Dr. Junjiro Takakusu and Count Yoshimitsu Yanagiwara. The service was conducted by High Priest Mitsudo Fujimura. He was followed by Dr. Takakusu who gave a learned lecture. A cultural film on the Southern lands was shown, and the meeting ended with a short news film, at 4 p.m.

FALL OF SINGAPORE DISHEARTENS ALLIES

Spokesman Hori States Chungking, Anglo-Saxon Sympathizers Disillusioned

AUSSIES COURT DISASTER

Churchill Turns Down Australian Request for Military Assistance

The confusion and disappointment in the so-called allied camp following the fall of Singapore, and the disillusionment of the Chungking regime was revealed by Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information, at the regular meeting of foreign correspondents Monday.

"The fall of Singapore has brought confusion and disappointment to the so-called allied camp," said Mr. Hori. "Prime Minister Churchill, who had refused to reorganize his Cabinet only several weeks ago finally had to accede to the demand for its reorganization."

Illustrating the discontent among the British public, Mr. Hori quoted Ward Price, who in an article in the Daily Mail lamented that Great Britain spent a large sum of money for the defense of Singapore.

"However," added the spokesman, "the Maginot Line of the sea has fallen into enemy hands. The pillar of East Asia was dashed away. The British efforts and interests accumulated during the past 150 years were completely wiped away in a brief 70 days. Premier Churchill, however, did not forget to attribute the cause of the loss of Singapore to the United States of America."

In the Daily Mail, Ward Price said, "Singapore had already fallen on December 7 of last year. Singapore was as good as lost when on that fatal Sunday morning the American Pacific Fleet suffered such a great set back at Pearl Harbor, for the American Fleet was requested by the British to attack Japan."

Mr. Hori pointed out that the statement of Captain Bernard Akworth of the British Navy in his article in the Daily Mail on February 10 was enough to open the eyes of those who had been dazzled by the huge figures on the mammoth armament program made public by the American and British authorities. Captain Akworth said, "When all bases in the Pacific are lost the question becomes no longer one of the number of ships between the Axis and the Allies; however strong a navy may be it is almost powerless when its bases are lost. The only remaining naval bases are Plymouth for the British, and Hawaii for the American Navy."

"The astonishment and confusion of the Australian authorities," continued the spokesman, "are beyond imagination, although we have in the past repeatedly warned the Australian people that the so-called British and American aid was destined to end as a dishonored cheque, and advised them to reconsider their attitude. they showed no signs of listening to us. They have come to face this day, thereby courting disaster by themselves. The Sydney Daily Telegraph frankly stated that the so-called large scale aid of Britain, and the promise of an offensive against Japan in 1943 is now entirely meaningless. What they wish to know is when and where England will take definite resistance against Japan. But this question seems to be foolish, for several weeks ago Premier Churchill replying to the same question in Parliament, stated that Britain was fully occupied, and that if Australia wished to withdraw its Army, she might do so."

"The abovementioned," continued Mr. Hori, "is the au revoir given by the British Government to the Australian army which fought bravely for the sake of the British, always ahead of the British line in the Libyan, Near East and Malay fronts. It may be easily imagined what kind of au revoir will be given to the Indian Burmese Dutch East Indian, and Chiang Kai-shek's armies which are induced to fight against Japan by the opportunistic Britishers."

Turning to China, the spokesman indicated that the Chungking regime

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. HELP TO CHIANG NOW IN NAME ONLY

Soong and Hull Unable to Reach Any Agreement on Method of Aid Shipment

HOLD DIFFERENT VIEWS

Accord, However, Said Reached On Transportation of Planes Via Alaska, Siberia

Domei

HONGKONG, February 23.—Badly-needed American aid to the Chiang Kai-shek regime will exist in name only in the opinion of Chungking political quarters, it was reported here from Chungking today.

The report said no agreement of views was reached on the method of getting American aid to the Chungking regime when T. V. Soong, Chungking Foreign Minister and formerly General Chiang Kai-shek's special envoy to the United States, conferred in Washington with Secretary of State Cordell Hull on February 19.

The Chungking regime, the report said, proposes that military supplies be transported to Chungking by way of India, Tibet and Sikiang, while the United States holds the view that these goods can best be sent by way of Iran, the Soviet Union and Sikiang.

Chungking political quarters contend that it would be impossible to expect the Soviet Union to afford traffic facilities over the route proposed by the United States because the Soviet Union itself is busily engaged in importing its own military supplies along the route.

Pointing out the long distance of the Iran-Soviet route, the same quarters assert that the traffic along the route, if realized, could not meet urgent needs.

Meanwhile, an agreement is reported to have been reached between the Chiang Kai-shek regime and the United States for transportation of airplanes to Chungking by way of Alaska and Siberia.

Chungking Crisis Nears

Asahi Service

CANTON, February 22.—Chungking is in utter despair as the Burma route is now absolutely closed, according to a United Press report from Chungking dated February 19 as it gives the following information.

Chungking military authorities are placing utmost importance on Japanese pressure on Rangoon, as nothing seems to stop the rapid and courageous advance of the Japanese Forces. Travelers reaching Chungking from Rangoon district reported that the residents along the Burma route have commenced evacuation.

Transportation over the Burma route is already entirely suspended. This is entirely due to the failure of the British forces in stopping the Japanese advance into Burma. In the past four years, the Burma route as the only important supply road to Chungking contributed immensely to Chiang's anti-Japanese resistance. The effect of the complete suspension of the route that had once carried several thousand tons of war materials every month is beyond description.

Chungking is trying to hide its suffering and is declaring that the loss of the Burma Road will not affect its resistance but after all, General Chiang's resistance is impossible unless a new supply road that is more efficient than the Burma route in former days is found.

SPANISH AIRWAYS BUSY

70,000 Passengers Carried By Three Companies

Transocean

MADRID, February 23.—Seventy thousand passengers were carried in 1941 by the Spanish aerial transport company Iberia, the Italian company Ala Litoria and the Deutsche Lufthansa, according to an annual report just published.

The report states that in addition to the regular air services operated at home, the Spanish company runs daily services to Germany, Italy and Portugal.

ALL U.S. JOURNALS FEAR EARLY DEFEAT OF ALLIES IN N.E.I.

Fate of Indies Sealed as Japanese Establish Control Over Lombok Strait

REINFORCEMENTS DIFFICULT

News of Repeated Air Raids Against Batavia and Other Points Creates Pessimism

Domei

LISBON, February 23.—All influential newspapers in the United States Sunday focussed their comments on Java, as the American public showed increasing apprehensions over the fate of the Netherlands Indies following establishment of Japanese control over the Lombok strait and repeated fierce air raids against Batavia, reports reaching here today disclosed.

Tilman Durdin, editorial writer of the New York Times, in a signed article dealing with the precarious situation of Java, asserted that, above all, air reinforcements are most urgently needed in order to defend Java.

Major Fielding Eliot, a noted American commentator on military affairs, writing in the New York Herald Tribune yesterday, pointed out that the fall of Java into the hands of Japan is imminent, and declared that a collapse of Allied defense of Java is inevitable unless entirely new strategic measures are taken.

Java after all will fall into Japanese hands unless allied forces successfully send large reinforcements to the island, on the one hand, and, on the other, attack a neglected area of Japan in such a manner as to force the Japanese to divert their air forces to other sectors.

The commentator pointed out that the anti-Axis forces must secure the route connecting American waters with Java via the Indian Ocean in order to dispatch the needed reinforcements.

The fate of Java depends, Major Eliot further said, on whether the island will be able to endure Japanese attacks until United States reinforcements reach Java via the Indian Ocean, the route most vulnerable to enemy attacks.

Yoshizawa to Saigon

Domei

SAIGON, February 23.—Kenkichi Yoshizawa, special Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, is scheduled to arrive here by plane tomorrow on an inspection trip through southern Indo-China, after which he will fly to Bangkok en route to Japan to report to his home Government.

STRATEGIC BALI BASE TAKEN BY JAPANESE; 39 PLANES DESTROYED

Enemy Air Base at Deli Taken; Bombers Continue N.E.I. Raids

DELI AIRFIELD TAKEN BY JAPANESE

Domei

JAPANESE AIR BASE, February 22.—Overcoming stubborn Australian and Dutch resistance, Japanese Forces, which recently landed near Deli, Timor Island, occupied Deli air base at 10 a.m. on February 20. Meantime, another Japanese unit, which landed near Keopang on February 20, is at present carrying out fierce attacks against Australian and Netherlands East Indian forces in the Keopang area of Timor Island.

JAPANESE ATTACK BUITENZORG AIRFIELD AGAIN

Domei

AN UNDISCLOSED BASE, February 23.—Imperial Army planes, in large formations, again attacked Batavia at 12:30 p.m. Sunday. Japanese bomber units raided the Buitenzorg airfield where they destroyed one large-type and one small-type enemy planes. They also set ablaze various military establishments around the airfield. Japanese air units which first raided the Batavia airfield, failed to sight any enemy planes and turned their course toward Buitenzorg airfield, where they machine-gunned 16 large-type planes on the ground of which four aircraft were set afire.

ARMY STAGES FOURTH RAID ON JAVA

Domei

AN UNDISCLOSED BASE, February 22.—Large formations of Japanese Army bombers, in their fourth raid on Java Island at 12:25 p.m. Saturday, effected surprise attacks against Kalidjati and Bandoeng airfields in western Java, raining bombs on 17 large type and six small enemy planes on the ground, of which seven aircraft were set ablaze. The Japanese bombers also set on fire warehouses and barracks.

Meanwhile, Japanese fighter planes which accompanied the bombers, over Bandoeng engaged 14 Curtis P-43 type fighters in fierce aerial encounter but were unable to ascertain losses suffered by the enemy owing to heavy clouds. Another unit of Japanese planes on the same day shot down a Blenheim type enemy plane over the seacoast east of Tandjoeingkarang at the southernmost point of Sumatra Island.

Soviet Atrocities Revealed

Transocean

RIGA, February 11.—M. Dankers, Inspector-General of the Latvian Administration, in a radio speech yesterday, accused the Soviet Union of the murder and kidnapping of 60,000 Latvians, including 20,000 women and 7,300 children. Inspector-General Dankers declared that Latvia, convinced of Germany's final victory, wants to fight with her for a new and better future.

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

JAPANESE LAND ON BALI; FIERCE FIGHTING ENSUES

The Dutch High Command admitted yesterday, that the Japanese had successfully landed at several points on the south-eastern coast of Bali, despite stiff resistance by the Netherlands forces. Fierce fighting was reported to be in progress.

Meanwhile, unofficial reports from Batavia disclosed that Den Pasar, the capital of Bali, had been occupied by the Japanese.

FAILURE LIKELY FOR BRITAIN'S NEW INDIAN POLICY

In an effort to forestall the rising sentiment in India against the tyrannies of British rule, Prime Minister Winston Churchill was planning to grant additional powers of self government to India, and at the same time, to send a cabinet representative there. Formerly, Churchill could afford to over look the grievances of the Indian leaders, but now with Britain facing a crisis, both at home and in East Asia, the British Prime Minister is reported to be making haste in putting India's problems on a satisfactory footing.

The new British policy as tentatively drawn up by the Cabinet called for the formation of an Indian National Administration, to be headed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, former president of the Indian National Congress.

In an obvious attempt to mislead the Indians into thinking that they are getting a voice in the War Cabinet, Britain is planning to send Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary of State for Air, to India as the Cabinet representative.

However, it is doubtful whether this plan will succeed, for the past experiences with the arrogant British have taught the Indians to be wary of the trickeries of their scheming overlords.

ROOSEVELT TO GIVE WAR SURVEY OVER RADIO

President Roosevelt is scheduled to speak over a nation-wide radio hookup this morning in what the White House describes as, "A Picture of the World At War."

It is expected that the President will attempt to cover up his own direct responsibility for dragging the United States into war by pointing out that the battles being waged on the distant battle-fronts of the world are being directed at the people in the continental United States.

U.S. PILOTS IN ASIA ARE NO MATCH FOR JAPANESE

American 'Scalp Squadron' Under General Chiang Fail To Meet Expectations

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, February 3.—In view of the air supremacy of the Japanese in East Asia the "Scalp Squadron" an organization of U.S. pilots which up to now has been fighting for the Chungking regime, has been dissolved according to reports received here from Rangoon.

In this connection it was learned that the "Scalp Squadron" was dissolved also in order to give the American pilots an opportunity of joining the U.S. air force.

The American pilots were lured to China by high salaries promised to them by Chiang Kai-shek.

The "Scalp Squadron" has been transferred to Burma some time ago with the approval of Chiang Kai-shek for the purpose of defending the Burma Road from air attacks by Japanese aircraft.

The squadron, which operated under the command of the British air force, however, did not live up to expectations since it was no match for the Japanese, it was claimed.

BATAVIA PAPER CRITICAL

Says Double Pacific War Council Is Ineffective

Transocean

BANGKOK, February 10.—The bureaucratic mechanism of a double Pacific war council in Washington and London would be a step backward in the view of the Batavia paper, Java Bode.

"Nine precious weeks have passed," the paper states, "and in the interval, the Japanese have captured one island after the other. As long as we believe that war can be waged by taking two steps forward and one step backward, victory will remain an empty dream. No general can win a war if his initiative is hampered by such complicated double mechanism. We cannot hope to beat the enemy with such monstrous red tape methods."

Finnish Clergyman Killed

Transocean

HELSINKI, February 10.—A Finnish clergyman was today suddenly attacked with a knife by a Soviet war prisoner and killed while he was attending to prisoners in the provincial prison in Turku, according to a report from Turku. Soviet Russian war prisoners convicted of serious crimes are confined in the Turku prison.

Imperial Army and Navy Units Completely Occupy Den Pasar, Key Point in Southern Part of Bali Island

RAIDERS HIT SUMATRA, JAVA AND BURMA

The Imperial Headquarters announced on Monday at 4:10 p.m. the occupation of Den Pasar, a key-point in the southern part of Bali Island. The communique follows:

"Imperial Army and Navy Units, acting in close collaboration, completely occupied Den Pasar, a point of strategic importance, in the southern part of Bali Island on February 19."

Bali, or Little Java, one of the Sunda islands, lying east of Java, is about 75 miles long by 50 miles broad. Its area is 2,300 square miles. A chain of mountains crosses the island from east to west, rising in the volcanic peak of Gunungagung to 12,379 feet above sea level. Agriculture is the chief employment of the people. They grow rice, indigo, cotton, fruits, maize and edible roots, and possess buffaloes and cattle. Fish is plentiful. Coffee is now exported in considerable quantity from Buleleng, the trading capital. The Balinese are a superior race, and speak a language related to Javanese. They excel as sculptors, and in working gold, silver and iron. Their religion is Brahmanism of an ancient type, and they still keep up some rites which have disappeared from India. Under the Dutch, the nine little principalities of the island are governed by native rulers. Chinese and a few Europeans are the chief traders.

39 PLANES DESTROYED BY ARMY

Thirty-nine enemy planes were either shot down or destroyed on the ground by Imperial Army Air Units operating in Sumatra, Java and Burma in their raids on Buitenzorg, Kalidjati, Bandoeng, Toungoon and Bassein airfields on February 21 and 22, according to an Imperial Headquarters communique issued on Monday at noon. The communique says:

"The Imperial Army Air Units which are continuing their operations of annihilating the enemy air forces in the regions of Sumatra, Java and Burma, carried out large-scale raids on the Buitenzorg, Kalidjati and Bandoeng airfields in Java and the Toungoon and Bassein airfields in Burma on February 21 and 22, and either shot down or destroyed on the ground 39 American, British and Dutch planes.

"On the Japanese side, one plane has not yet returned to its base, while another plane was badly damaged."

DESTROYS REMNANTS OF ENEMY AIR FORCE

The Imperial Army Corps which has been active in the Netherlands East Indies and Burma after the fall of Singapore has started great activity with the object of annihilating the remnants of the enemy air forces in Sumatra, Java and Burma.

Japanese Army planes which conducted a sudden raid on the Buitenzorg Airfield in western Java on February 19 and, after a severe air combat with a few score enemy planes, shot down 27 of them, raided the same airfield on February 21 and 22 again and wrought havoc with what is left of the enemy air force there. At the same time, they launched large-scale raids on the Kalidjati and Bandoeng airfields and also on the Toungoon and Bassein airfields in Burma and accounted for no fewer than 39 American, British and Dutch planes.

It is true that the enemy has been making desperate efforts to reinforce his air strength in the Netherlands East Indies and Burma, but after the successful large-scale air raids carried out repeatedly by Japanese Air Units, the enemy air forces in these regions now face complete extinction. In any case, the command of the air over the above-mentioned regions has passed completely into Japanese hands. This is greatly facilitating the activity of the Japanese Parachutist Corps which landed at Palembang a few days ago.

The brilliant successes achieved by Japanese Army Air Units in the bombings of the Singapore Fortress and on all other fronts, in the Sunda Islands, in Burma, etc., are really noteworthy.

FISH SUPPLY LOW

Stoppage of Norwegian Imports Brings Shortage in London

Transocean

LISBON, February 1.—The fish supply in Britain at present is the worst in 40 years, according to the London Daily Express.

The fish market at Billingsgate is said to be offering for sale these days only five per cent of the normal catch.

A large firm of fish dealers in south-west London had a total turnover of just £47 last week, compared with its former weekly turnover of more than £3,000.

The fish shortage is said to be primarily due to the cutting off of supplies from Norway.

MOTORCAR SALES BANNED

Action Taken by Ecuador in View Of Automobile Shortage

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, January 31.—In view of the cessation of the manufacture of motorcars and other motor vehicles for private purposes in the United States, the Government of Ecuador has prohibited the sale and transfer of motorcars and motor lorries without a permit of the Ministry of Finance, according to a report from Quito.

The same ruling has been made in regard to tires. Stocks must be taken forthwith, and rationing of sales will be enforced.

OCCUPATION OF LEDO AIRFIELD DESCRIBED

Gallant Land and Sea Units of Imperial Forces Overcame Great Difficulties

122 PRISONERS TAKEN

Large Number of Light Tanks, Armored Cars, Other Weapons Also Captured

Asahi Service

KUCHING, February 21.—The attack which led to the capture of the Ledo airfield on the western coast of Borneo was a concerted operation of the land and sea units of the Imperial Forces, the former being engaged in difficult jungle warfare while the latter experienced similar hardships in effecting landings. The spoils of war, however, well compensated for the trying ordeals and human sacrifices made during the campaign.

The land forces, on January 12, left Kuching and commenced their drive along the Sarawak River. Due to the heavy rainfalls during the past few days, the river had broken its banks and the vast stretch on jungle region was inundated so that the hardships experienced by the troops in transporting artillery and provisions through the knee-deep mud is beyond description.

On account of these adverse conditions, the soldiers were able to carry only a minimum quantity of food with the result that for days their only meals consisted of coconuts and bananas. In crossing the 300-meter wide Sirius River, a rope firmly fastened on the opposite bank was the lifeline of the soldiers who had to swim across, their lives being threatened by drifting timber. The troops, however, conquered these difficulties and were mustered at the other side on January 25.

The enemy troops, who had burnt the town of Sirius to ashes before taking to their heels, left as a rear guard many snipers who had taken positions on tops of high trees. A fierce battle took place in a small town near the airfield between the Japanese Forces and the enemy contingent comprising Dutch and Indonesian soldiers aggregating some 800 strong. The enemy offered persistent resistance in an attempt to hold the airfield, but it was finally captured by the Imperial Forces on January 27.

The Navy Units, in the meantime, met an attack of the enemy air force off Datu Island, but braving the intense enemy bombing, they succeeded in landing at Mampawa and proceeding thence on automobiles left behind by the fleeing enemy, reduced the strong enemy base in Singkawang.

War results gained by the Imperial Forces during this campaign are:

Enemy taken prisoner: 122.

Bodies left behind: 330.

A large number of light tanks, armored cars and other weapons captured.

The casualties suffered by the Japanese Forces were nominal.

Government Views On April Election Voiced by Premier

(Continued From Page 1)

and the present occupants of seats in the Lower House almost all of whom have indicated their desire to run in the coming general election.

Following the meeting which lasted for many hours, the possibility arose of the leading members of the current House, seven in all, Tadao Oasa, Seiko Ota, Tadahiko Okada, Masanori Katsū, Ryutaro Nagai, Fusanosuke Maeda, and Kesaya Yamazaki, undertaking to pick members of the old House who would be supported by the commissioners for re-election.

Yokusan Kai to Cooperate

The Imperial Rule Assistance Association, meanwhile, which is taking an active interest in the construction of a domestic structure which would bear the strain of the protracted war, has expressed its decision not to stand aloof from a movement for the election of a House of Representatives which would be equal to the task as an elected chamber of a nation conducting the world's greatest war.

A two-day extraordinary meeting of the Association's Central Cooperative Council has been called for from February 25.

In the first day session the Council, made up of delegates of organizations interested in the Rule aid movement, will discuss what the Association and all organizations affiliated to it should do to promote the success of the Government's movement for electing a Lower House which would be a positive aid to the execution of the nation's fundamental policy.

At the start of the meeting, Premier Hideki Tojo, in his capacity of President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, will explain the Government's attitude toward the general election.

He will be followed by Home Minister Michio Yuzawa and Justice Minister Michiyo Iwamura. The two officials, advisers to the Rule aid society, will make observations with regard to how the Government desires the coming national election to be conducted.

The second day's meeting will discuss concrete plans for measures to be taken by the Rule aid society to promote the attainment of the Government's goal in the general election.

It was indicated in Rule Aid circles that the local organization of the society, which is most powerful, embracing practically all men of prominence in local politics, will be employed to the full to create conditions favorable to the election of candidates placed with the approval of the Government's nominating commission.

Yuzawa Opens Meeting

Monday's meeting of the prefectural vice-governors was opened by an address by Home Minister Yuzawa.

More than 80 officials, who were present, then heard competent officials of the Home Ministry state what local officials are expected to do as their share in getting the right sort of men elected to the Lower House.

Shigeru Hazama, member of the House of Representatives, and director of the organization bureau of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, them explained the principles of the Rule Aid Society's attitude toward the general election.

Home Minister Yuzawa began by stressing the significance of the War of Greater East Asia in which the Imperial Forces have already gained victories which will be decisive in the outcome of the struggle.

He warned, however, against the danger of assuming that the nations which are pitted against Japan will accept defeat easily. He said that the resolution to bear any sacrifice in the national cause eventually will pull the nation through in the war.

Proceeding to discuss the coming general election, the Home Minister said that the result of the contest will determine for most practical purposes the nature of the domestic structure which will be a decisive factor in the solution of the problem of how soon Japan will bring about the ruin of its foes in the Greater East Asia War.

He explained in detail the movement for promoting the election of what is termed a Rule Aid House of Representatives which the Government has determined to conduct in an attempt to get the right sort of Lower House under present conditions.

He closed by appealing for efforts by all local Government officials to insure the complete success of the Rule Aid Lower House movement.

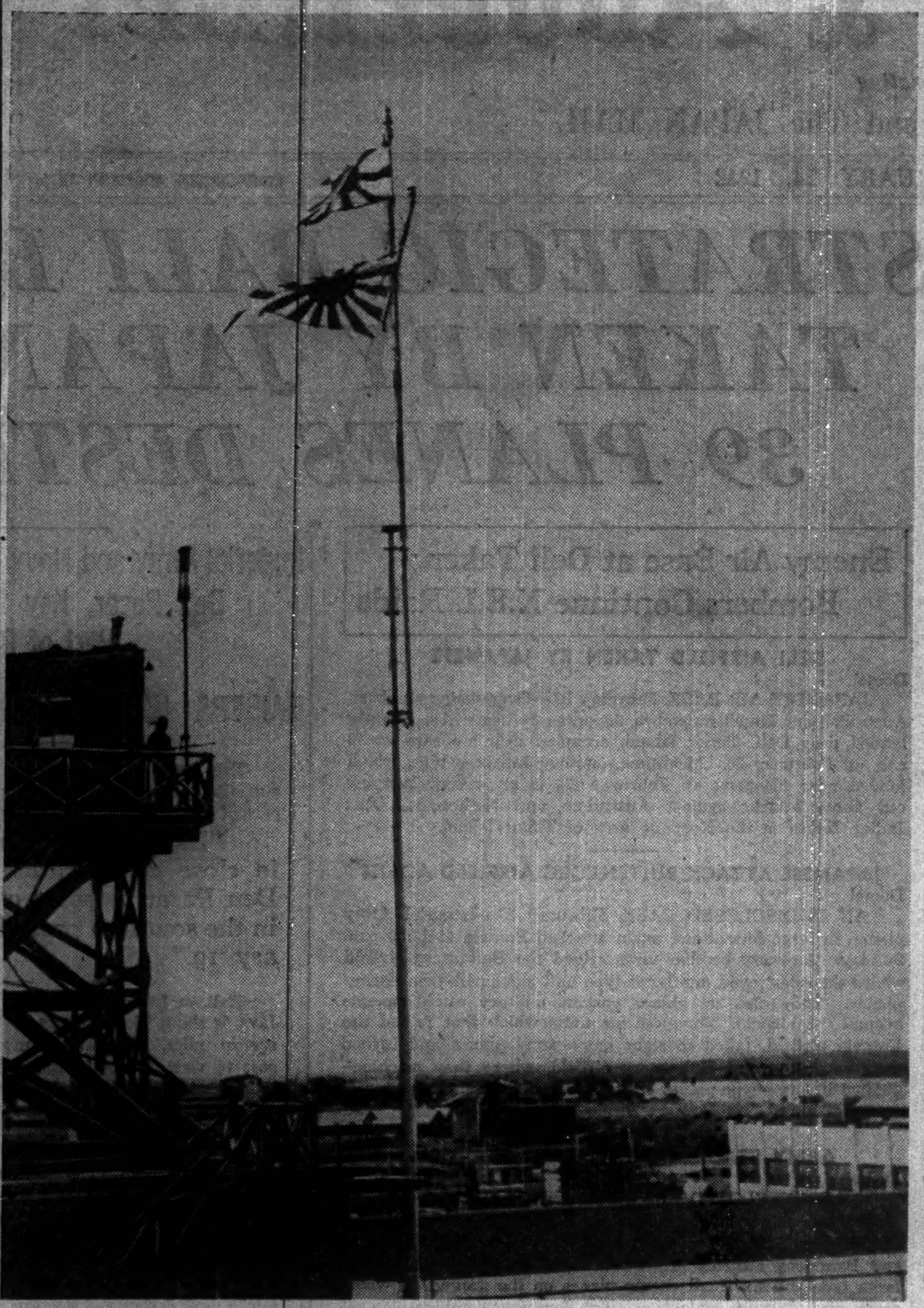
Fall of Singapore Disheartens Allies

(Continued From Page 1)

also seems to have come to be disillusioned by the disastrous defeats inflicted upon Britain and America. The Chungking spokesman, Wang, stated on February 17 that the Chungking Regime had never promised the U.S. that it would take a large scale offensive against Japan. For such an offensive there must be sufficient supplies of arms and ammunition, and without an assurance of such supplies from the United States and Great Britain it is impossible for Chungking to carry on offensive operations against Japan.

In answer to questions on the Timor question, Mr. Hori stated that the Foreign Office had not yet received any telegram from the Portuguese Government in reply to the Japanese note. "However," added the spokesman, "I am sure the Portuguese Government will understand the real intentions of Japan, and the circumstances under which it acted."

Flag of Victory



The Rising Sun flag of the Japanese Navy now flies unchallenged over the Seletar naval base on Shonan Island. On the steel tower to the left in the picture is a Japanese bluejacket keeping vigilant watch over the harbor. No enemy ship would dare approach the Island as long as he and the flag guard the harbor. (Photograph taken by Hino of the Navy Press Corps. Censored by Navy Ministry, No. 571)

Today's Press Comments

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Brilliant War Results at Singapore

YOMIURI—The results of the successful Singapore campaign published by the Imperial Headquarters may well be said to be almost unprecedented in the annals of world history.

A special correspondent of the London Times points out as the main causes of the British defeat (1) that the British forces had no sympathetic support of the inhabitants, (2) that the inhabitants accordingly did not give any cooperation to the British forces in the construction of defenses, etc., (3) that accustomed as they were to an easy life in the tropical zone, the morale of the British officers and men was very low, and (4) that military discipline was maintained strictly by the Japanese Forces.

It is not clearly known whether, as the special correspondent of the London Times says, the British troops under the command of Lieutenant-General A. E. Percival, had a low fighting spirit, but the fact that they had to surrender to the Japanese, notwithstanding their large numerical strength and their possession of large quantities of arms, bears eloquent testimony to the bravery of the Japanese Forces and the skilful tactics of the Japanese Command.

Britain Faces Internal Disintegration

HOCHI—The recent series of British defeats have intensified the discontent of all British circles with the Churchill Cabinet. Winston Churchill, who refused to reconstruct his Cabinet only the other day, has now been obliged to greatly reshuffle the Cabinet.

The personnel of the new British Cabinet shows that British leaders are convinced that Britain, in her present predicament, has no course to pursue other than to stick to the policy of reliance on the United States and Soviet Russia. Sir Stafford Cripps is known for his advocacy of the Bolshevization of Europe. He stands higher in the estimation of the Kremlin than in that of the British people. If Mr. Churchill has admitted Sir Stafford into his Cabinet, it is because he is eager to curry favor with Soviet Russia, for he looks forward eagerly to Soviet Russia's stout resistance against the Germans on the Eastern Front.

The dispatch of Lord Beaverbrook to the United States is motivated by the desire to secure increased American aid for Britain. The true intention of the United States is, however, to step into the shoes of British property when Britain is ruined. It is, therefore, highly problematical whether Mr. Churchill's policy of reliance on the United States and Soviet Russia will prove the best way to ensure Britain's future security. Mr. Gayda, the well-known Italian journalist, rightly remarked that the latest reconstruction of the British Cabinet foreshadows the ruin of Britain.

Japan's Political Responsibility

MIYAKO—Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, both the United States and Britain under-estimated Japan's actual strength. They thought it impossible for Japan's political and economic strength to carry on military operations on a gigantic scale.

Their belief has been completely falsified by events. Japan is now conducting successful military operations over the entire area of Greater East Asia extending from North Manchuria to the Sunda Islands, 7,000 kilometers north and south and 6,000 kilometers west and east. No one can but admire the brilliant victories being scored by the Imperial Army and Navy on all fronts. The American and British leaders admit the mighty and irresistible strength of the Imperial Forces. They know that their only hope for inflicting any serious harm on Japan is to find out some weak points in Japan's political strength and turn them to account.

Now that their armed forces in the Pacific have already been eliminated, the United States and Britain will concentrate their future attention mainly on the Atlantic. Toward Japan, they will simply carry on guerilla war, at the same time trying to find out any weakness Japan may betray in her political and economic administration of the very extensive areas of occupation.

With Singapore securely in our hands, what Japan has to do hereafter is to carry on her operations vigorously over the vast areas of the Pacific and Indian Oceans. These operations must be carried out with mighty political power. Equally mighty economic power must be brought to bear on the administration of affairs in the occupied areas. This is the responsibility of Japanese statesmanship toward the 1,000,000,000 people of Greater East Asia.

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AMERICA TO CONVOY S. AMERICAN SHIPS

Brazil Takes Measures to Arm Merchantmen to Reduce Risks

Domei

LISBON, February 22.—Attempting to allay shipping fears of the Pan-American republics due to increasing intensity of Axis submarine attacks along the entire Atlantic coast, Sumner Welles, United States Undersecretary of State, declared in a press interview today that the United States fleet will probably assume the task of guarding shipping lanes of the various American republics, it was learned here today from Washington.

Mr. Welles is scheduled to confer next Tuesday with Dr. Arthur de Souza Costa, Brazilian Minister of Finance, who is currently in Washington to discuss the exploitation of natural resources along the Amazon River, in northeastern Brazil with United States authorities, the report disclosed.

To Arm Merchantmen

D.N.B.

BUENOS AIRES, February 22.—The report of the sinking of the second Brazilian steamer, the "Olinda" (4,053 tons) has caused the Brazilian Government to take measures to reduce maritime risks during wartime. The steamer "Mandu" of 6,588 tons which is the largest Brazilian merchantman is being painted dark grey. Guns for the defense of the merchantmen, it was said, will be mounted shortly aboard all Brazilian merchantmen. The President of the Brazilian merchant fleet, Fonseca, told press representatives that Brazilian steamers in the future would probably sail under convoys.

The sinking of the British steamer "Scottish Star" (7,224 tons) became known when the crew of the vessel arrived aboard the Dutch steamer "Astrea" in Belem harbor. According to statements of the crew, the vessel was torpedoed on Saturday night 80 miles off Punta Curuca i.e. off the estuary of the Rio Paras on which Belem is situated.

U.S. Shipping Affected

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, January 31.—In view of the increased activity of German submarines and the resultant lack of tonnage, shipping between North and South America has lately been greatly reduced.

Most steamers belonging to the American MacCormack and Delta Lines have been withdrawn from the South American route.

De luxe liners of the so-called "Good Neighborhood Fleet" are being retained in the United States.

Hostile Chinese Arrested

Domei

SHONAN CITY (Singapore), February 23.—A number of hostile Chinese, including Yeh Ping-yu, commander of the "Chungking volunteer corps," were arrested here in an extensive round-up launched by Japanese troops on Saturday and Sunday, it was revealed here today.

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THE CHOICE OF THE MULTITUDE

All Sirens to Be Blown February 25 to Test For Possible Defects

Sirens will be blown all over Japan at noon Wednesday to test them out, according to the Air Raid Prevention Bureau of the Home Ministry. Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the blowing of sirens has been totally prohibited unless there is an actual air raid. The siren will be blown 10 times, each bellowing to be of six seconds duration, at an interval of three seconds. Three minutes later, the last siren of one minute duration will be blown as when an air raid alarm is lifted.

CHURCHILL CABINET GIVEN BIG SHAKE-UP

Five More New Members Added In Attempt to Strengthen London Government

Domei

LISBON, February 22.—Following initial changes in the British Cabinet last Wednesday, it was further announced today in London that Sir Edward Grigg, former Joint Undersecretary of State for War, is replacing Captain Henry Margesson as Secretary of State for War, while Colonel J. J. Llewellin, former Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Aircraft Production, has been appointed to succeed Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon as Minister of Aircraft Production.

Dispatches received here today from the British capital revealed that other appointees are Viscount Rovert Granbourne, former Secretary of State for the Dominions, as Secretary of State for the Colonies; Hugh Dalton, former Minister of Economic Warfare, as President of the Board of Trade, and Lord Portal, former Associate Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Supply, as Minister of Public Works.

During the initial shuffle, Lord Beaverbrook was relieved of his post as Lord Privy Seal while Sir Stafford Cripps, former Ambassador to the Soviet Union, was appointed to succeed Lord Beaverbrook.

Meanwhile, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Minister Without Portfolio, has been dropped from the British Cabinet.

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BOOKS
Maruzen's Report

Allen, F.—A Wayfarer in North Africa: Tunisia and Algeria. With 27 Photos. & Map. '31	¥ 5.60
Allen, W. D. (comp.)—100 Chinese Picture-Words	3.45
Bernard, H.—Pour la comprehension de l'Indochine et de l'Occident. Avec nombr. illus. & cartes. '39	10.60
Binyon, K.—Chinese Art and Buddhism: Annual Lecture on Aspects of Art. British Academy. '36	2.25
Claxton, W. J.—Half-Hours with Great Explorers. With 16 Illus.	2.10
Cohn-Wiener, E.—Asia: Einführung in d. Kunstwelt d. Ostens. Mit 120 Abb. '29	4.35
Little, W. B.—Science and Living Things. With 92 Illus. '31	1.50
Médard, J.—Vocabulaire français-chinois des sciences morales et politiques	33.00
Norman, F.—Fundamentos de una civilizacion. '36	17.25
Nouceau dictionaire orthographique Garnier: Suivi de la liste des verbes irreguliers et de remarques sur certains difficulties orthogr. et grammaticales	.80
Ovid: Lowe, W. D. (ed.)—Selections from Ovid. With Intro., Notes & Vocabularies. With 19 Illus.	1.50
Rose, W.—Men, Myth and Movement in German Literture. '31	3.50
Schmidt, K. P.—Reptiles and Amphibians from Southwestern Asia. (Zoolog. Ser. of Field Museum of Nat. Hist. Chicago.) '89	1.50
Taverner, P. A.—Canadian Land Birds: A Pocket Field Guide. With Illus. '39	11.25
Wieger, L.—Bouddhisme chinois: Extraits du tripitaka, des commentaires, tracts, etc. 2 Tomes en 1. Facsimilé éd. '40	33.00
Woolley, C. L.—The Excavations at Ur, 1933-34. (The Antiquaries Journal, Oct. 1934). With 9 Pls.	1.30

LES ILES PHILIPPINES DU GRAND ARCHIPEL DE LA CHINE
Un essai de conquete spirituelle de l'Extreme-Orient, 1571-1641
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POLITICAL CRISIS ARISES IN URUGUAY

Opposition Party Declares Professor Cesar Charlone New President

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 22.—The latest executive decree of General Alfredo Baldomir, President of Uruguay, cancelling the general election originally scheduled for March 21, has been challenged by the opposition party which has declared Professor Cesar Charlone, Vice-President and Minister of Finance, the new President of Uruguay, according to reports received here.

Luis Alberto Herrera, leader of the Opposition, called upon the Army to support Professor Charlone and to obey his command. He declared General Baldomir's illegal action in defiance of the Constitution automatically terminates his term of office.

Speaking over the radio, President Baldomir charged that Mr. Herrera's party has sold out Uruguay to Germany, while trying to create a split within the country. The Government will strongly oppose such schemes, General Baldomir asserted.

Although the present political trend cannot yet be determined, it is evident General Baldomir's pro-American policy has aroused discontent among the people.

Observers, basing their observation on President Baldomir's latest action in cancelling the general election, believe strong pressure will probably be resorted to by the President.

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CHILEAN JOURNAL SCORES AMERICAN DISCRIMINATION

U.S. Seen Favoring Nations Which Have Severed Ties With Axis in Arms Sale

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 22.—It is inconceivable that the United States would want to discriminate in its sale of arms between Latin American countries, which have severed diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers and those in a position similar to Chile and Argentina, El Mercurio, Chilean journal declared today in answering a recent statement made by Sumner Welles, United States Undersecretary of State, according to a Santiago report received here today.

The journal said, if conditions covering sale of armaments to South America by the United States are subject to the latter's declaration of war or rupture of dipolmatic relations with the Axis, it is tantamount to Washington's intervention in internal affairs of the respective Pan-American Republics, the report stated.

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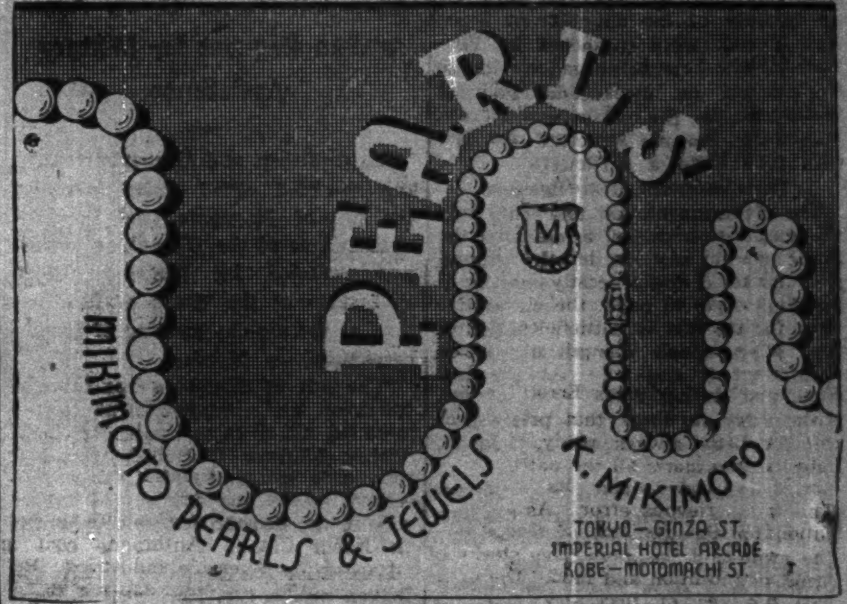

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Economic Solidarity of Nation Continues to Strengthen Despite Fighting

Contrary to the general belief held by the anti-Axis countries that Japan's economic system faces imminent collapse, the five years of fighting with the Chinese has only served to strengthen the economic solidarity of Japan which is prepared for a protracted war lasting a hundred years if necessary, according to Shoji Watanabe, Managing Director of the Mitsui Seimei.

Pointing out that her position has further been strengthened by the recent successes of the Imperial Armed Forces, he writes in the February issue of the Nippon magazine as follows:

After five years of fighting in China, Japan embarked on the world's greatest battle, the Greater East Asia War. Japan's successes in this war have completely destroyed all attempts on the part of Britain and America to crush Japan by means of an economic blockade.

Moreover, only a few days after the outbreak of the war, England lost all hopes of victory, and her sole ally across the Atlantic was crippled. The London Times and other papers in England predicted the early fall of the Japanese Empire, by underestimating the economic strength of Japan. Japan is at present economically much stronger than when at the outset of the war.

One-Sided View

War, of course, saps a country's economic strength, but this is a one-sided view. At one time, even the Japanese people themselves seemed to have complained of the lack of necessary materials of life. On the one hand, there was the complaint about the lack of raw material necessary for the manufacture of arms and ammunition. On the other hand, too, the dearth in clothing material and in foodstuffs led to a universal feeling of dissatisfaction. Moreover, as restrictions began to increase, and as Governments control began to intrude more and more into the daily lives of the multitude, the masses began to fear that the economic structure of Japan was indeed in a perilous state. All this was a superficial viewpoint.

It is no exaggeration to say that the economic strength of a nation determines its victory or defeat in battle. The manufacture of costly armaments and ammunition, and the transportation of these to the battlefields depends on the economic strength of the nation.

Four Grievous Errors

Some people think that preparations for war are always ready, and that when a war starts all the nation has to do is to draw upon its resources. This is a grievous error. As a preparation for the despatch of troops both the army and the navy have stocks of arms, ammunition and food. There are also reserves of necessary materials, to supply the vital industries. These stocks are needed when a war starts, but they are soon exhausted within the first few weeks of the war. In a protracted war the most necessary requirements are manufacturing industries, factories, mines, creation and maintenance of efficient systems of transportation over land and sea, and sufficient labor power. As arms, ammunition, equipment and foodstuffs are all produced during war-time, the necessary money and materials must be provided.

What is real economic strength? First it is raw material. Second, it is organization and preparation for the development and transporting of these materials. Transportation facilities, mines, factories, agriculture, are all included. Thirdly, it is population or manpower. The increase or decrease of any one of these will effect the economic strength of the nation.

Increase in Technicians

With regard to manpower, the technical science of the nation has increased ever since the China Affair. The number of skilled technicians has also increased. With regard to labor, more than ten thousand men have died in battles, but this fact has not affected the labor power of the country, for the youngsters have grown up, and have vastly increased the manpower of the nation. Compared to the other belligerent countries, Japan has suffered only slight casualties.

What about the production and transportation organizations of Japan? Since the China Affair Japan has concentrated on the increase of its industrial, mining, agricultural and transportation facilities. In the four years following the outbreak of the China Affair, Japan has spent ¥30,000,000,000 to increase war production in the country. Before the China Affair, she spent only ¥4,000,000,000. Allowing for the rise in prices which accompanied the fighting in China, Japan has been spending five or six times more on her defense industries.

No Decrease Seen

Has this increase in war industries been accompanied by a decrease in some other direction? Decrease in any direction means a decrease in national strength. In Europe certain belligerent countries are suffering from the destruction of their industrial, communication and transportation facilities. England, in particular, has suffered severe losses from the attacks of German airplanes and submarines which have bombed her most important industrial cities and have sunk most of her merchant ships. All this is a vivid example of how war decreases national strength.

Japan Not Suffering

In striking contrast to England, Japan has not suffered any such losses on her homeland. Even Manchuria has not been bombed. This proves that it cannot be laid down as a hard and fast rule that war is sure to decrease a nation's economic strength. Far from decreasing the economic strength of Japan, Manchuria and China is on the increase.

What about raw materials? Last June, Germany launched an offensive operation against Soviet Russia. Germany wanted the rich lands of the Ukraine, the granary of Europe, and the oil fields of Baku. If Russia lost the Ukraine it meant that Russia would lose a greater portion of her raw material.

Seize Production Centers

During the last World War Germany seized the production centers of Northern France. In this way, if the enemy gains possession of the centers of production of raw materials, the economic strength of the nation will be weakened. Japan has not lost her producing centers, on the other hand she has seized the centers of raw materials hitherto held by the enemy. In North China alone, there are 200,000,000,000 tons of coal. The amount is roughly ten times that of the coal in the Japanese Islands. In Manchuria there are 16,000,000,000 tons of coal. The Tatung coal field in North China has 40,000,000,000 tons.

There is also plenty of anthracite coal in North China. Anthracite coal is necessary to scientific industries. Before the China Affair, Japan did not possess such resources. The figures for the production and transportation of coal give an indication of the productive strength of Japan. Before the war, Japan consumed only 40,000,000 tons of coal a year. France consumed 50,000,000 tons, the Soviet Union 100,000,000 tons, Germany and England 250,000,000, tons each, and the United States 400,000,000 tons. As a first class power, Japan must have industries that will consume as much coal, and the coal in Japan and Manchuria is not enough. The possession of the coal fields in North China solves the problem.

The oil-fields in the Dutch East Indies, the cotton fields in Burma, tin and rubber in Malaya, all these resources in the Co-Prosperity Sphere are still undeveloped. The development of such natural resources of raw materials depends on the outcome of this war.

No Decrease in Population

The population of Japan has not decreased. The hundred and one millions in North China are willing to cooperate with the Japanese. The coal dug out by these people is at present being used by the heavy industries in Japan.

It is natural that living conditions should become a little difficult during wartime, for efforts are concentrated on the production of armaments and ammunition. Restrictions are put on civilian needs so that military needs may be provided. If a business man does not economize, and leads a life of unrestricted luxury, his business will suffer. If a nation wants to win a war, the people must learn to be frugal in their ordinary life.

Lack of Fertilizer

Last year, the production of rice dropped below that of a normal year. This was due in part to the lack of fertilizers but the chief reason was attributed to bad weather, which had nothing to do with the war. Moreover, the decrease in rice production did not amount to more than 10 per cent. With the addition of imported rice, the decrease is only about 6 per cent. To meet this, it was only necessary to eat 9½ bowls of rice instead of 10. The extent of the complaints over such a trifling matter is proof that the Japanese people have been leading a luxurious life. There are many people who do strenuous work and need plenty of food, but there are also countless people who get sick by eating too much. Is it difficult to survive on a ration 1/2 bowl less than previously? The problem is purely psychological, and today's national conditions are not such as to justify the complaints on the part of the people.

Of course to a certain decree, living has become difficult. But compared with the miserable conditions that existed in Europe during the last World War, Japan is still a haven of easy living. Is there anyone in Japan who died of starvation since the war began? If the people cannot bear under the present conditions, how is the nation to carry the war to a successful finish?

It must be borne in mind that before the China Affair Japanese economy was free economy. After the affair, it turned to planned economy. Planned economy means utilizing every atom of strength in the nation toward the successful accomplishment of one great national purpose. Such economy cannot be left to the free operation of the people. It must be controlled. Planned economy and controlled economy are the two sides of the same question.

Cooperation Essential

It is a very complex question, and neither the government nor the people had been prepared beforehand for it. To illustrate, consider the case of a baseball team. Suppose the pitcher is very good. However, if he has a bad catcher who always fails to receive his balls, the team is sure to lose. On the other hand, suppose the catcher is very efficient. If the pitcher throws only wild balls, the team is sure to lose, no matter how efficient the catcher may be. In the controlled economy of Japan, both pitcher and catcher were out of training. Both Government and people knew nothing about controlled economy. There was no cooperation between the two.

Controlled economy became necessary because it was vital for Japan to combine every atom of strength in the country into one united effort for the accomplishment of one great national aim. Every nation engaged in war must practise it.

Some Sacrifices Necessary

Before the China Affair Japan used to import a large amount of cotton every year. Under free economy the amount would come in every year. Under controlled economy half of this was stopped. Of course the cotton manufacturers suffered from it, but with the millions of yen thus saved, the nation could buy the necessary armaments and ammunition vital to her success in war. To effect this saving, it was necessary to control the exchange. Raw cotton industries had to be controlled also. Cotton-spinning and the consumption of cotton by the people had to be controlled likewise.

This principle applies to all branches of industry. Thus the production of goods that are not absolutely necessary is cut down, and national energy is concentrated on increasing those products that are absolutely necessary. Technique, labor and equipment are diverted from unnecessary industries to those that are more important. In this way, whether the nation likes it or not, the country enters into controlled economy.

Main Object Achieved

The production power of Japan has increased because of this controlled economy. There may have been hitches in some details but the main object of controlled economy has been achieved.

The increase in the people's savings has contributed greatly to the increase in the economic strength of the nation. Production has increased by ¥23,000,000,000. Not a yen of this existed before. The whole sum is newly accumulated capital. Besides this, the issuance of public bonds resulted in ¥15,000,000,000. The public savings during the four years following the China Affair increased by ¥38,900,000,000. All this money resulted from the people's efforts after the outbreak of the China Affair. In addition to the capital that existed in the banks and insurance companies before the Affair, there is a further increase of ¥38,900,000,000.

Increase Not Forced

Moreover, this sum was not forced out of the people. The people spontaneously contributed it to the nation. But all this accumulation of capital resulted according to plan. At first the savings amounted to only ¥8,000,000,000. Next it rose to ¥10,000,000,000, then to ¥12,000,000,000, and so on. All this was due to controlled economy.

Economic conditions in Japan today may be judged from the rates of exchange, money-rates and commodity prices. Our exchange and money rates have not changed throughout the years of warfare. This fact has no parallel in the history of the world. Prices of goods have gone up considerably, but inflation has not set in, nor is it likely.

Two Reasons for Success

The success of Japan in war is due to two reasons, one is external and the other internal. The strength of the Imperial Fighting Forces is the former and the savings of the people is the latter.

The strength of the nation has increased three or four times since the China Affair. But world conditions demand that Japan should be twice as strong.

To return to the question of coal consumption, Japan's coal consumption was less than that of France. It was only a fraction of what it should be as befitting a first-class Power. Even if the coal consumption increases three to four times, it is still insufficient for Japan's full development. The future demands that Japan should increase in strength more than eight times that of her present status. The people must bear under the present slight discomforts so that the country may increase in strength.

In Europe, Norway, Belgium and Holland are called independent countries, but they are bound to be economically subjected to the strongest military Power in Europe. France, once the strongest nation in Europe, offers a striking illustration of this.

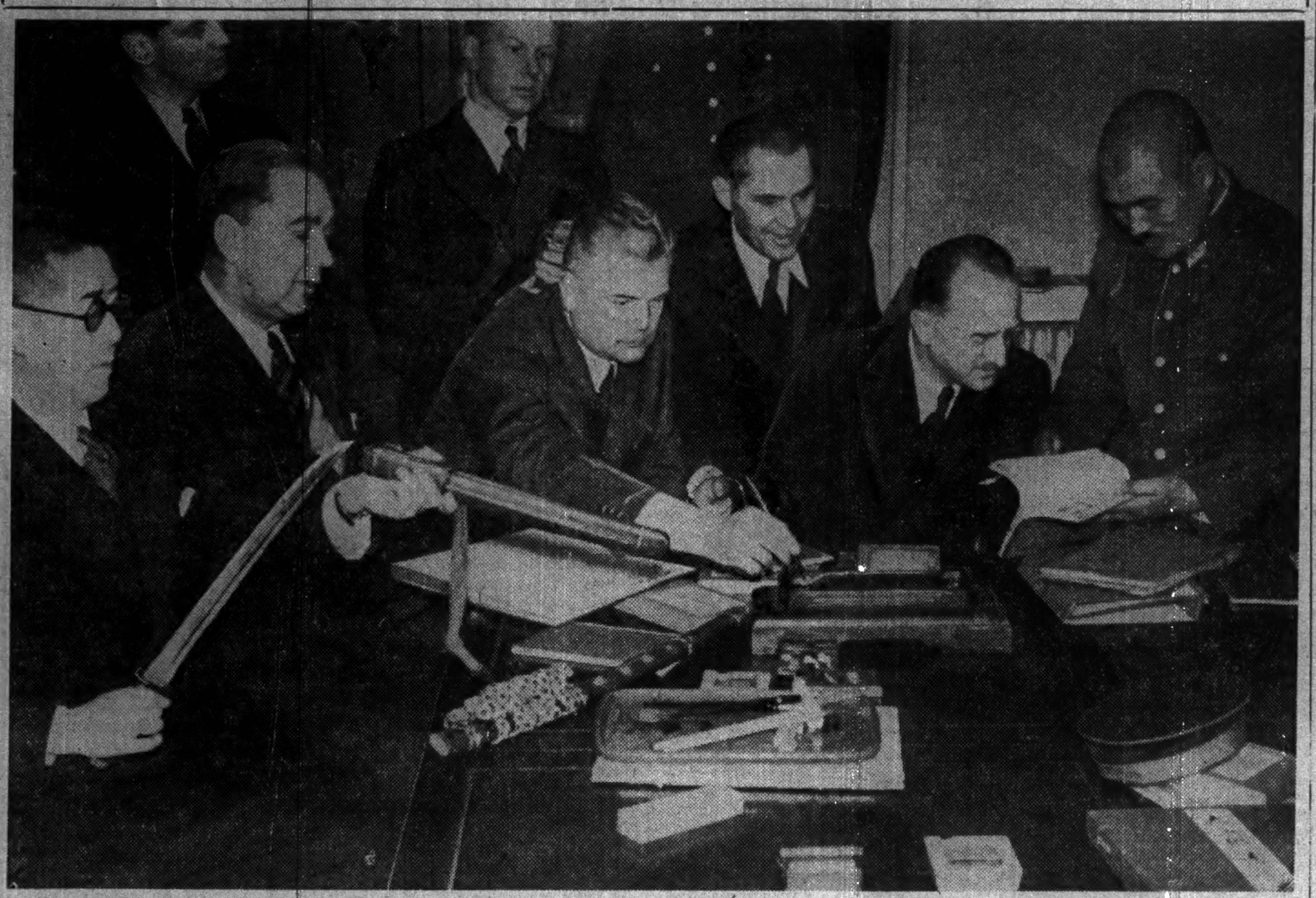
Japan must go on winning her battles. She must be prepared for at least 20 more years of war.

Long War Not Feared

Japan has no need to fear a long war. The successes of the Imperial Forces have assured her that she will not suffer from lack of necessary raw materials. Hitherto, the enemy had held the lands which produced tin, rubber, oil and other raw materials vitally necessary to a great nation, but now Japan has turned the tables, and is in a position to strangle the enemy countries with an economic blockade.

The nation shows no sign of wearying after all these years of war. Japan is prepared for a further hundred years of war. The entire nation is united into one fiery whole, and is speeding on toward the accomplishment of its objective, the self-sufficiency of the East Asiatic peoples.

Axis Leaders Hear About Great Saigo



·Military, naval and air attaches of the Axis Powers listened attentively for one hour about the deeds of one of Japan's greatest patriot, Takamori Saigo, from his grandson Marquis Kichinosuke Saigo when they were invited to the latter's home Sunday. The swords and books shown on the table in the picture above, belonged to the great patriot who more than anybody else made possible the Meiji Restoration.

Kobe Notes

Japanese as well as foreigners in Kobe whose special food rationing system has not yet begun, will be glad to learn that from now on the distribution of edible oil will henceforth be effectively handled by the Hyogo Prefectural Office instead of the Hyogo Edible Oil Wholesalers' Association.

The Hyogo Prefectural Office, which will take control over the distribution of oil as from April, has decided that allocations of edible oil will be made four times a year. Subsequently, the public will receive quarterly rations through tickets distributed by the heads of the respective cities, towns and villages.

Foreign residents in Kobe will receive their rations from their respective consulates or associations which are handling the distribution of foodstuffs.

Edible oil for business use, however, will continue to be distributed to the restaurants, hotels, etc., through the kumiai.

For three days, beginning February 18, the distribution of meat rations for February took place in the Nada, Fukiai and Kobe wards in Kobe City. With the use of tickets, equal and fair distribution was ensured.

The Japan Trade Promotion Co., Ltd., which has been without a Kobe branch manager for some time past, recently elected Kazumasa Tanaka to fill the vacant post.

Mr. Tanaka, who was formerly director of the Metals Export Association and more recently head of Messrs. Tsuritani and Company, formally took up his duties from February 20.

At the inaugural ceremony of the Hyogo Yokusan Sonendan held on Friday morning at the Minatogawa Shrine in Kobe, Governor Saka of Hyogo was elected honorary president while Vice-Admiral Nobufusa Wada was elected president with Mr. Kunizo Kanemitsu and Major-General Hatsumi Nagatomi as vice-presidents.

Vice-Admiral Wade was born in Oita Prefecture and while still a youth decided upon a naval career. He graduated from the Naval Academy in 1904 and shortly afterward entered the General Staff of the Imperial Navy. In 1934, he was promoted to the rank of vice-Admiral but soon retired. He has since been a director of the Kobe Steel Works, Ltd.

Mr. Kanemitsu is a lawyer by profession and is only 46 years old. In 1928, he was appointed a member of the Hyogo Prefectural Council which office he retained for four years. In 1929, Mr. Kanemitsu was appointed a member of the Hyogo Municipal Council and retained his post for three years. In 1940, he was elected chairman of the Municipal Council. Last year, Mr. Kanemitsu became a member of the Hyogo branch of the Taisei Yokusan Kai and also of the Koa Domei.

Major-General Nagatomi, of Yashiro-cho, Himeji City, is an adviser to the Hyogo branch of the Taisei Yokusan Kai.

The photo exhibition entitled "Japan in the Eyes of the German Public", held at the Mitsukoshi Department Store in Kobe until February 22, proved a great success. The exhibition consisted of photographs of contemporary Japanese life, enlarged to the size of table-tops, taken in this country by Werner Cohnitz, ace German news photographer, and sent to Germany. Also included in the display were clippings from leading German illustrated periodicals which carried photos of Japan taken by Mr. Cohnitz.

The exhibition was sponsored by the Japanese-German Cultural Society and supported by the German-Japanese Association and the Information Board.

Two soccer games were featured at the Recreation Ground on Saturday when the K.R. and A.C. first team trounced the strong All-Kobe eleven to the tune of 10 to 2 while the K.R. and A.C. second eleven was trimmed 5 nil by the Sunday Soccer Club.

The K.R. and A.C. first team's overwhelming victory over All-Kobe is significant as the foreigners have been beaten by All-Kobe trice previously in the season. Although lacking their skipper and mainstay, Otto Baer, the K.R. and A.C. footballers played better than in any game this year and, as the score indicates, their efforts were well rewarded. The line-up was somewhat shuffled in Saturday's match with Renault, who usually plays full-back, taking the pivot berth, and Khonji switching from forward to full-back. Custodian Brueggemann did well with a near-impregnable defense line aiding him. Among the more outstanding players were the Grossmann brothers, Renault, Rodriguez and Mehta.

Unfortunately for All-Kobe, three of their regular members were unable to turn out so that substitutes from the Kwansei Gakuin team were recruited to fill the vacancies. This undoubtedly upset the functioning of the team. All in all, however, the match, although one-sided, was very interesting to watch.

The K.R. and A.C. line-up was as follows: Brueggemann; Khonji, Rudolf; H. Buettinghaus, Mehta, Schmidt; C. Grossmann, Rodriguez, Renault, H. Grossmann and Westphalen.

Guests registered at the Tor Hotel on February 21 follows: Mr. S. Arima, Mr. G. Fust, Mr. B. de Hepperger, Mr. M. Hara, Mr. T. Inouye, Mr. J. Iwaki, Mr. T. Kato, Mr. M. Kawakubo, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. de Lemoine, Mr. A. Lesourd, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl, Masters H. and H. Prahl, M. F. Sekizawa, Mr. S. Tsukizoye and Mr. E. Yorioka.

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WAR OFFICE ISSUES 33RD HONORS LIST

Surviving Heroes of China Affair Decorated for Services Rendered

The 33rd conferment of honors on surviving officers and men, who have rendered distinguished service in the China Affair, was announced jointly by the War Ministry and Bureau of Decorations at midnight Monday. Of a large number of men who were given honors, 375 were decorated with the Orders of the Golden Kite of various grades.

Major-General Issaku Nishihara, who was chief of the Nishihara Mission to French Indo-China, was among those who were invested with the same order. The famous general was decorated with the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and Second Class Order of the Sacred Treasure. In September, 1940, Major-General Nishihara visited French Indo-China to supervise prevention of shipments of war materials sent from there to Chungking in aid of Chiang Kai-shek. Through his negotiations with Governor-General Jean Decoux of French Indo-China and the commander-in-chief of the French Army Forces, he was successful in inducing them to conclude a Japan-French Indo-China pact. He was later promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general.

Colonel Kenryo Sato, now major-general, who was a staff officer of the Japanese Forces in South China, was decorated with the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and Second Class Order of the Double-Rayed Rising Sun. He rendered distinguished services in connection with the advance of Japanese troops into the northern district of French Indo-China. Major-General Sato is now Chief of the Military Affairs Section of the Military Affairs Bureau, in the War Ministry.

Major-General Akira Muto, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau, of the War Ministry, also was decorated with the same orders. He served as staff officer under General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in North China, and General Iwane Matsui, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Central China.

Major-General Ryukichi Tanaka, who fought bravely in the Battle of Changkufeng as a unit commander, also was similarly decorated.

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Italian Society Plans Lectures on Fascism By Noted Authorities

The Institute of Italian Culture has opened a series of lecture meetings for the introduction of Italian culture into Japan and has engaged the services of prominent Japanese scholars as lecturers. The lecture starts in March and ends in June. The inaugural lectures in the program are "History of Modern Italy" by Dr. Shin Orui, member of the Imperial Academy and professor of Tohoku Imperial University, who will lecture on March 6 and March 20. Chikao Fujisawa Director of the Research Department of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, will begin his lecture on "Theory and Practice of Fascist Corporate State" on March 13, with the last lecture on this subject on March 27. The lectures will be held at the Institute of Italian Culture Hall.

GAKUSHI CLUB TROUNCED BY GERMAN HOCKEY TEAM

Japanese Team's Last Minute Efforts Fail to Equalize Score

The German Hockey Team won the Sunday's game of hockey against the Gakushi Club at the Y.C. and A.C. by a narrow margin, 7-6, the spectators wondering whether the unusual score was due to the "den gekki" or blitz of the respective forwards or the Singapore defenses on both sides.

At regular intervals, the ball clicked against the boards of the goals. The Germans scored first and had a lead of 5-3 at half time. Dohm was the most outstanding player. The Gakushi Club players were often near enough to equalize the score but their heroic efforts in the last minutes before "time out" failed to result in a draw.

Next Sunday, again at 11 o'clock, the German team will face the Sundai Club eleven at the Y.C. and A.C.

U.S. CONTRACTS NET BROKERS BIG PROFIT

Congressional Committee Makes Charge of Huge Commissions on Arms Purchases

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, February 23.—American stock brokers have been accused of making millions of dollars in connection with war contracts by the committee recently appointed by Congress to investigate profits made in the war industry, according to reports from Washington.

The committee has demanded immediate measures to compel the repayment of such profits and to prevent a repetition of such occurrences. The committee's report followed a lengthy and thorough investigation.

The Military Affairs Committee, directed by the House of Representatives to examine the purchase of armament material, has submitted the following demands:

1. Costs and commissions, which must be definitely fixed, must be revised and placed under the supervision of the Department of War.
2. The Department of War and the Department of Justice shall take measures to reimburse the Government for all losses incurred by the failure of persons holding contracts to abide by the stipulations of these contracts.
3. The Department of War shall be given legal powers to deduct henceforth all commissions received by Stock Exchange brokers exceeding one per cent in the case of orders for the armament industry.

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PILLAR OF BACTERIOLOGY

DR. SHIBASABURO KITAZATO REMEMBERED FOR REMARKABLE INVESTIGATIONS OF TETANUS, TUBERCULOSIS

The life of the late Dr. Baron Shibasaburo Kitazato, Japanese bacteriologist of international fame, reminds one of a mighty bull fighting a battle for life. There were many medical scientists of international reputation in Japan while he was still living, but Dr. Kitazato was the only one who was raised to the rank of a peer purely on the merits of the service he rendered to the country as a medical scientist.

Despite the fact that Dr. Kitazato was a marvel of sensibility and perceptibility, conducting delicate researches with great seriousness and enthusiasm, disposing of all the details of his works without any assistant, he was a man of leadership. So great was his influence over the medical world of Japan that the history of modern medical science in Japan would be incomplete without the part he played as the foremost leader for the promotion of national health.

Dr. Kitazato may be regarded as the nation's pioneer bacteriologist, having introduced that branch of modern medical science to Japan for the first time some half a century ago. It was under his efforts that bacteriology became definitely recognized and established in Japan as an important field of medical activity and made its first epochal progress. It is true that there may have been a handful of bacteriologists in this country at that time, but Dr. Kitazato may be considered as the legitimate pioneer.

Trained at the highest seat of learning in Germany, he distinguished himself internationally by making a number of discoveries of outstanding importance. As such he had a large number of able pupils and many of them also distinguished themselves internationally in their respective fields while he was still living. To them, Dr Kitazato was a master, father and patriarch.

Born in December, 1852, the late Dr. Baron Kitazato was a son of an old family in a village of Kokunigo, Aso county, in the present Kumamoto Prefecture. His family was not exactly poor, but he had to spend most of his boyhood at the home of a relative, devoting much of his spare time after school to house cleaning, running errands and so forth for the family. In short, he was brought up under the stern discipline of feudal Japan instead of being petted and caressed by his foster parents. His relative's family is now very proud that the famous scientist once lived with it and still keeps as a memento of young Shibasaburo a part of the veranda he used to scrub every morning.

At the age of 14, he went to the city of Kumamoto to receive education at a higher seat of learning. He was intellectually inclined and would have made a scholar of high order, but he indulged in discussing politics and political adventure, for in those days the country was still in a profound turmoil consequent on the restoration of political power to the Imperial Family from the shoguns and the time was pregnant with possibilities, tempting young Shibasaburo to enter into some stirring and heroic career.

Wanted Army Career

Ambitious as he was, Shibasaburo wanted to distinguish himself as an army officer, but due to various circumstances had to enter the Kumamoto Medical School. This was trying to him because there were no careers he detested so much as that of Buddhist priest or medical practitioner. Dissatisfied with this arrangement as he was, however, he finally pursuaded himself to remain in the school until the first opportunity presented itself for him to change his career. In the meantime, he became acquainted with a Dutch medical scientist who was one of the instructors at the school and it was while young Kitazato was studying medicine under him that he began to take an interest in medical science.

Apparently Kitazato was greatly attached to this Dutch scientist, for when the latter resigned from his post, Kitazato also left the school and decided to go to Tokyo to receive higher medical education according to his teacher's suggestion. He entered the Tokyo Medical College at the age of 23. Here he studied medicine for eight years and graduated from the institution in 1883 at the age of 31. That he was a young man of determination, courage, leadership and diligence can be imagined from the fact that he not only worked his way through school but had his younger brother also come to Tokyo and somehow managed to pay for his education. When Kitazato entered the college, the number of students in his class was 160, but in the lapse of eight years his classmates dropped out one after another until by the time he graduated from the institution the number had been reduced to about 20. He was very popular among his fellow students and always played a part of leadership in various student movements.

Upon graduating from the college, Kitazato identified himself with the Health Bureau of the Home Office. While he was at the Health Bureau, he studied bacteriolgy under Dr. Seiki Ogata, who after a study of bacteriology in Europe had become a staff member of the bureau. It was during this period that Kitazato distinguished himself as the first Japanese who succeeded in detecting the bacteria of cholera. After two years of service, he was dispatched to Germany for a further pursuit of medical science.

In the West, bacteriology was a popular branch of medical science, and Prof. Robert Koch of Germany was recognized as the first and foremost bacteriologist. Many able scientists in Europe, therefore, were studying that branch of science under him, and it was only natural that young and ambitious Kitazato should hope to study under him. As he already had a fairly good command of German, he made a favorable impression on the famous German scientist and was admitted as one of his pupils.

Honored in Germany

Dr. Kitazato remained in Germany for seven years studying under Prof. Koch. It was during this period that he made a number of important discoveries and made himself famous. Therefore, when he was ready to return to Japan he was honored by the Prussian Government with the award of the title of Professor.

In 1890, his term of five years of stay in Germany expired, but Prof. Koch was unwilling to part with his able Japanese assistant because at that time he was making special researches on tuberculosis. In the meantime, the Imperial Household Ministry of Japan granted Dr. Kitazato a sum of ¥1,000, a large sum at that time, to enable him to stay with Prof. Koch for another two years to continue his research on the dreaded disease. Moreover, the Imperial University of Japan recognized his distinguished works under Prof. Koch and conferred upon him a doctorate before he returned to Japan.

With his return, the science of bacteriology in its highest stage of development was brought to Japan, but there was no appropriate laboratory for him to conduct his work. The Japan Hygienic Society, however, a private institution, esablished the Infectious Diseases Research Institute and made Dr. Kitazato the head. The organization had been carrying on a very important work from the viewpoint of the nation's health and was finally made a part of the Health Bureau of the Home Office. Practically all the staff members of the institute were his pupils and it was during the period of his incumbency as the head of this institute that he made many friends and followers and disseminated his influence in the world of medical science in Japan.

In 1909, he was decorated by the Kaiser with the Red Eagle in appreciation of his distinguished achievements as a medical scientist. In 1916, he was made the president of the Japan Medical Association and on the following year the dean of the Medical College of Keio University as well as a member of the House of Peers. He was then in his zenith of power and influence as a medical administrator and scientist, being made president of Japan Hygienic Society and the Central Health Association. In 1924, he was created Baron and thus raised to the rank of Peer by His Majesty the Emperor in appreciation of his distinguished service to the country.

Three Outstanding Discoveries

Dr. Kitazato made many important bacteriological discoveries, but his name was made immortal chiefly by his three outstanding achievements. In the first place, he succeeded in discovering the method of pure culture of bacteria of tetanus, which was abandoned up to that time as practically impossible. The bacteria of tetanus had already been discovered by a scientist in Europe, but the method of germiculture was not known until Dr. Kitazato succeeded in finding it after a long series of delicate experiments.

As the result of his experiments, Dr. Kitazato discovered that some germs keep on increasing in the open air while others can only breed under non-air conditions. By working on the latter principle, he discovered the method of cultivating the bacteria of tetanus.

The second discovery Dr. Kitazato made was the method of protective serum treatment. As the result of experiments on the bacteria of tetanus, he found out that the bacteria secerns toxin and that tetanus is the result of the affection of the cells in the human body by this toxin. He observed that animals, inoculated with a small amount of this toxin, recovered from their illness instead of dying, that they were able to endure a second inoculation with a greater amount of toxin because an antitoxin, which is spontaneously generated in the blood as the result of the first inoculation with the small amount of toxin, neutralizes the greater amount of toxin inoculated on the second time. As the result of further experiments, he finally discovered the method of generating a large amount of this antitoxin in animal body by inoculation and making serum from the blood of that immunized animal for the protective inoculation against, and the treatent of, tetanus.

As this is the basis of serum treatment, it was a very important discovery from the viewpoint of medical science. It was about that time that Dr. Emil von Behring, Dr. Kitazato's associate under Prof. Koch, was conducting experiments on the bacteria of diphtheria in an effort to produce a serum for protective inoculation against diphtheria by following exactly the same process as that of Dr. Kitazato in quest of the method of producing the serum for protective inoculation against tetanus. It so happened that the toxin and antitoxin of the bacteria of diphtheria and tetanus as well as the process of culture were very much alike in character. Under the circumstances, Dr. Kitazato and Dr. Behring, according to a suggestion made by Prof. Koch, jointly published a report of their discoveries of the method of producing the anti-toxin serum in December, 1890. It was for this reason that in 1940 the 50th anniversary of the discovery of the serum treatment was celebrated in Japan and Germany in honor of Dr. Kitazato and Dr. Behring.

Dr. Kitazato made these outstanding discoveries while he was an assistant at the Prof. Koch's laboratory, but he scored another success when he discovered the bacteria of bubonic plague after he returned to Japan. In 1894, the plague broke out in Hongkong and became widespread. The Japanese Government immediately dispatched Dr. Kitazato and Dr. Tanemichi Aoyama, another eminent Japanese medical scientist of international repute, to Hongkong to investigate the situation there. Dr. Aoyama started his work from the pathological and clinical point of view, while Dr. Kitazato engaged in the bacteriological research of the epidemic.

When his discovery of the bacteria of bubonic plague was announced at that time, Hongkong became the focal point of interest to medical scientists of the world. His report on his discovery appeared in a medical magazine in England, but it was said that a certain part of his statement lacked accuracy. Later a French scientist published the result of his findings on the plague, supplementing the shortcoming of Dr. Kitazato's report. It was for this reason that the discovery has been credited jointly to Dr. Kitazato and the French scientist, but many claim that the former should get the full credit for having determined that the disease is of a bacteriological origin and that he proved it to that effect.

Man of Fiery Enthusiasm

Dr. Kitazato was a man of fiery enthusiasm, spiritual strength, independence and thoroughness. He went about his work with great enthusiasm and would not be satisfied unless he made research on every detail of the subject before him himself. It was for this reason that he never had an assistant research worker in his laboratory except an office girl. In this respect, he and Dr. Hideyo Noguchi were very much alike.

Dr. Kitazato was already so famous during his early career after he returned to Japan from Europe that his name was almost synonymous with the word bacteriologist. At first, few were interested in this branch of science, but in due course of time all thoughtful and ambitious students of medical science began to flock around him to study it. It was under such circumstances that bacteriology gained in popularity and that Dr. Kitazato was made the idol in the world of medical science in Japan. As he was such an imposing figure as a scientist and had great many friends and admirers, he was made the president of the Japan Medical Association.

Dr. Kitazato, however, was not a man who would remain a pure scientist. It seems that he would rather be a leader of applied medical science for the promotion of the nation's health. He must have conceived that the best way to participate in politics was through the hygienic administration. Whatever may be the case, he entered the Health Bureau of the Home Office when he graduated from the medical college and then studied bacteriology which was still a new branch of science in Japan instead of becoming an intern at a hospital which post was in a great demand and brought a high salary.

He became a bacteriologist, but he was essentially a student of hygiene and served the country as a practical hygienic administrator. In other words, his ultimate object as a medical scientist was to promote the health of the nation as the highest ideal of medical science.

After his discovery of the bacteria of bubonic plague, he did not make any further discovery of outstanding merit, but devoted most of his time to the education of his pupils. As a result, many of his pupils became internationally prominent. Dr. Kitazato was a hero of the laboratory to his pupils and then became their leader later in life.

He was a passionate patriot and always mindful of promoting the honor and prestige of his country. When he attended an international convention of artists and scientists held at St. Louis, the United States, in 1904, he attended the function representing Japan. On that occasion, he was not included in the list of delegates to deliver congratulatory addresses before the assembly on the opening day. He became indignant over the situation and protested to the committee in charge of the program for this slight. The committee was very much embarrassed for this miscarriage and formally apologized to him. As Dr. Kitazato was already well known to medical circles in the United States as a distinguished scientist, they immediately made a special arrangement to show their sincerity and that they had not had the least intention to slight the dignity of the Japanese delegate.

Obstinate as he was, however, Dr. Kitazato was also full of tender sentiments. He always remembered kindnesses extended to him by friends and benefactors and requited the old favors with gratitude. As such, he won the confidence and affection of many around him. When he resigned his post as the director of the Infectious Diseases Research Institute under a certain circumstance which were not in keeping with his dignity as scholar and scientist, all the staff members of the institute from the highest to the lowest, even including the janitors, resigned simultaneously from their posts in sympathy with him.

Forms Own Institute

Dr. Kitazato could not abide with the thought of his pupils thus losing their employment and ultimately established the Kitazato Infectious Diseases Research Laboratory and took them all into his new institution to provide them with work. He often ranted at his pupils in an outburst of indignation when his orders were miscarried with the result that they nicknamed him "Thunderbolt." When he became older and ceased to "roll like thunder" so often as he did before, the members of the institution rather missed his outbursts with which they had become so accustomed.

The eminent scientist made it a point of honor to be always grateful toward his old teachers. A man to whom Dr. Kitazato was most devoted and whom he regarded as real teacher and benefactor, was Prof. Koch. When the eminent German scientist came to Japan in 1908, Dr. Kitazato accorded him a most cordial reception. The sincerity, kindness and respect with which he entertained Prof. Koch while in Japan was even pathetic. When he heard of the death of Prof. Koch, Dr. Kitazato erected the Koch Shrine in the compound of the Kitazato Infectious Diseases Research Laboratory and every year on the anniversary of the death of the eminent German scientist held a special Shinto ceremony and on the birthday of his teacher every year until he succumbed at the age of 80, held special lecture meetings. The eminent German scientist often wrote him because he loved him as one of his most trusted pupils, and Dr. Kitazato always kept his letters in a separate envelope as keepsakes.

Dr. Kitazato was physically a man of heavy set appearance and powerful constitution. As he was particularly careful of his health and did everything possible to always keep fit, it was expected he would live a long life. The report of his sudden death at his home in Tokyo, therefore, was a great shock to the scientific world. On the morning of June 13, 1931, he was found dead in his bed room. He always wanted to die in peace and without suffering like this.

His pupils erected the Kitazato Shrine right next to the Koch Shrine in the compound of the institute. On the death anniversary of their teacher and leader, they hold a special function called the Kitazato Festival to commemorate his life and work. When the news his death was reported to His Majesty the Emperor, His Majesty graciously raised him to the junior grade of the second court rank and decorated him with the First Order of Merit with the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun.

Borneo, Celebes Rich In Natural Resources

(Continued From Page 6)

kingdom of Boni in the southwestern peninsula but from this district they have spread over the whole island, and founded settlements throughout the whole Malay archipelago. They are of middle size and robust of a very active, enterprising nature, and of a complexion slightly lighter than the average Malay.

In disposition they are brave, haughty and fierce, and are said to be more predisposed toward "running amuck" than any other Malayans. They speak a language allied to that of the Macassars, and write it with similar characters. They carry on agriculture and the manufacture of cloth and their love of the sea has given them almost a monopoly of the trade around Celebes. They have been Muslims since the 17th century; their original form of nature worship was much affected by Hindu influences, and even now they retain rites connected with the worship of Siva, it is said.

Need of Spiritual Mobilization Emphasized

(Continued From Page 6)

of responsibility and the equality of strength and let us acquire freedom through collaboration. This applies not only to individuals as members of a nation but also to nations as members of a group of nations. The concrete conditions are embodied in the Outline of the New Citizen Movement. The eight items listed in the Outline are no mere rhetoric; they represent the results of the personal suffering which I have experienced during the past 60 years. If there are any defects in those eight items I shall be the first to admit and to accept the blame for it.

Spiritual Mobilization

"It is of course wrong to blame others but not oneself, but on the other hand, to blame oneself without criticizing others is unfair, and may render one liable to pay too much attention to his personal culture to the neglect of corporate training.

"The maxim 'Let us sweep the snow in front of our own door but ignore the frost on the roof of our neighbor's house' is based on such an attitude.

"I hope, therefore, that everyone will devote attention to personal culture and at the same time to the problem of corporate training, carry out the Outline of the New Citizen Movement to the letter and collaborate in the War of Greater East Asia through spiritual mobilization."

CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

A Synopsis

JIGOKU-HEN (The Horrors of Hell)
1918
By RYUNOSUKE AKUTAGAWA

(Continued from Saturday)

Ryunosuke Akutagawa was born in 1892 and died in 1927 at the age of thirty-five. A short-story writer of transcendent ability whose forte consisted in the handling of historical subjects, he was one of the representative authors of the Taisho era (1912-1925). He adopted the style of the artist in letters, is regarded historically as a Neo-Intellectual (Shin Richi Ha), and was a disciple of Soseki Natsume and hence belonged to the New Thought School (Shin Shicho Ha).

Born in Tokyo, he lived there all his life. A precocious lad, he cultivated a love of literature at a very early age. As he grew older he developed a rare talent which evinced itself throughout his student life, graduating from Tokyo Imperial University, the Department of English Literature, in 1916. It was during these undergraduate days that he made his first plunge into the career of authorship. It was then that he adopted Soseki Natsume as his mentor and became associated as well with Kan Kikuchi, Masao Kume and Yuzo Yamamoto, all of whom subsequently rose to fame, in the issuance of the magazine Shin Shicho (New Thought) from 1914 onward. The publication of his short stories Rashomon, 1915, and Hana (The Nose), 1916, in the pages of this magazine brought him recognition for the uniqueness of his style, and with these works bringing him success as a creative writer he entered the professional world of letters.

After his graduation from the university he continued writing while teaching at the Naval Engineering College. Publishing his first collection of short stories, Rashomon, in 1917, he became a leader of the Neo-Intellectuals, advanced rapidly from the ranks of his fellow-craftsmen as a rising talent, wrote Jigoku-hen and Hokyonin no Shi (Death of a Christian) soon after his marriage in 1918, published his second collection of short stories the following year, and thus strengthened his position as an author of considerable standing. Resigning from the faculty of the Naval Engineering College, he joined the staff of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi, a metropolitan daily, and devoted all his time and efforts thereafter to authorship. He became more and more famous with each new work, and about the time he produced his sixth short story collection, Kojakufu (South Wind), 1924, he had already risen to prominence in one quarter of the literary world. He had, in the meantime, made a tour of China. But the pangs of his creative work and the crowding of personal cares combined to bring on an attack of neurasthenia of the worst kind, leading him to feel what he himself designated as "a vague uneasiness" about his future. With a brief work, Mittsu no Mado (The Three Windows), 1927, as the last of his publications, he finally brought death upon himself the same year by taking an overdose of sleeping powders, leaving behind a number of testaments and manuscripts.

His literary output numbers more than a hundred and forty pieces, most of which are short stories. Aside from those already mentioned, his important works are Imogayu,* Hankechi (The Handkerchief), Un (Luck), Ogata Ryosai Oboegaki (The Notes of Ryosai Ogata), Chuto (Theft), Aruhi no Oishi Kuranosuke (One Day in Oishi Kuranosuke's** Life), Kesaku Zanmai (The Fiction Writing Mania), Kaika no Satsujin (Civilized Murder), Kareno Sho,*** Jashumon (Heathendom), Kirishitoro Shonin Den (The Life of St. Christopher), Aki (Autumn), Nankin no Kirisuto (The Messiah of Nanking), To Shishun (Tu Tzu-ch'un), Shuzanzu,**** Shogun (Generalissimo) Yabu no Naka (In the Grove), Niwa (The Garden), Yasukichi no Techo kara (From Yasukichi's Notebook), Ikkai no Tsuchi (A Clod of Earth), Ito-jo Oboegaki (The Notes of Ito-jo), Samusa (Cold Weather), Nenmatsu no Ichinichi (One Day at the Year-end), Tenkibo (Dead Men's Register), Genkaku Sanbo (Genkaku's Hillside Mansion), Kappa (The Merman), Haguruma (The Cogwheel), and Aru Aho no Issho (Life of a Certain Simpleton). These are representative works of three of his seven short story collections, including the Rashomon previously mentioned. Further, his collection of miscellaneous writings contains such essays as Tenshin (Miscellany), and Shuju no Kotoba (Dwarf's Parlance), while his critical works include Seibo no Hito (People of the West) and Bungeiteki na, Amari ni Bungeiteki na (Literary, Too Literary).

Gifted with a quick intelligence, clever and clear-headed, Akutagawa possessed a reading power which, for sheer voraciousness, was simply amazing. Known as a man with an encyclopaedic knowlelge and a retentive memory, he was equipped with such scholarship as few writers of his day could boast. At the same time, being a true Yedokko (man born in Tokyo), he had strong appreciative powers, a marked strain of Bohemianism, a very keen wit and, what is more, that happy combination of a high modern culture and excellent tastes. But on the other hand he had a streak of skepticism and a nervous temperament which gradually grew in intensity. The incompatibility of his strong mind and his delicate nerves, and the constant friction between his unworldly desires and the annoyances arising from the actualities of his life in due course induced in him, toward the end of his life, a vivid sensation of irritableness. To be sure, he was then approaching that state of elegant simplicity of life and taste peculiar to the Oriental which is almost entirely free from materialistic desires. But since he was much too wise and understood everything much too much, his mind arrived, instead, at a 'cul-de-sac, unable to hue its way out of its dilemma, so that at last, in a mental state which was so clear and yet so dark, he felt incessantly the allurements of death. Also, Akutagawa was the zealous sort who plunged into his creative work with the diligence of a master craftsman. Inasmuch as he had been influenced early in life by Soseki Natsume, who was cast in the mould of the man of letters peculiar to the East, and as he had likewise adopted the detached and classical method of Ogai Mori, he was more of a literary scholar with a wealth of erudition in Sino-Japanese-Western lore, than a mere writer.

As one of the men who represented the Shin Richi Ha, or the school of Neo-Intellectualism, he was a creative writer possessing a quality of perfection that had been polished to the utmost degree, no less than a refined disposition; and the lucid texture of his sagacity gave the impression of being unique in his time. Basically, his writings reveal the art-for-art's-sake attitude, the freshness and the originality of whose subjects are unexampled. At the same time, both his prose and his technique are elaborate and distinguished, and are handled with not a single flaw in every one of his stories and with such consummate artistry as almost to seem overdone. He employs a variety of descriptive forms, including an adaptation of the conversational mode to formal narration, the clasical style, and the notetaking method. With regard to the subject-matter itself, not only does he present a highly diversified picture derived from historical figures and from his own experiences and imagination; he also evokes a truly varicolored scene, either by investing it with flashes of phantasy and of something in the nature of fairy lore, or by exhibiting a marked aptitude for hard realism. Broadly speaking, he is the intellectual type of writer and hence a master of the story with a theme. He lays great store on the mental factors that inhere in his works, besides endowing them with a satiric sharpness and a humorous flavor—an extremely clever hand at confusing the motives of men with paradoxical thrusts.

Classified broadly, the style of the first period of his career is represented in the two short story collections, Rashomon and Kairaishi (Puppet Player). For the most part it brings touches of wit and brilliance into bold relief, is strongly marked by a tendency toward the monologic and classical mediums; and here he does not project himself into his work. But in his later period it gradually gets to be autobiographical, becomes preoccupied with mental states, and turns realistic. As it is well shown in his short story collection Kojakufu, he selects from among daily trifles such pertinent subjects as are associated with sentiment, suggesting with gentle and simple strokes a nervous action of the occult kind. He goes still further by dividing his subject-matter into the historical and the contemporary. The greater part of the former, written in the first period, are a sort of historical tale whose material has been taken from facts and traditions of bygone eras and invested with a modern consciousness. These consist of Ocho-mono, which are based on the life of the Heian period (784-1193), the Nanban-mono, which have been conceived from vestiges of the early Christian missionary activities in the sixteenth century, and the Tokugawa-mono, which deal with characters of the Yedo period (1603-1867). The contemporary works, on the other hand, form a large part of the output of his later period, comprising Yasukichi-mono, which are autobiographical, the Kaika-mono, which depict phases of life under the "enlightened era" at the beginning of the Meiji regime (1868-1911), and the Shina-mono, which are written against the Chinese scene. The characteristics of his prose are found in the historical works of the first period. Moreover, the works which constitute the main currents of these characteristics are the Ocho-mono and the Nanban-mono, of which the former ranks first.—(K.B.S.)

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Demand for Bottoms Stimulating Shipbuilding; Mitsubishi Expanding

TO COMPETE WITH ENEMY

Eye Kept on President Roosevelt's 18,000,000-Ton Building Program

With the intensifying shipping demand for the transportation of defense materials from the southwestern Pacific, the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and all other shipyards are making strenuous efforts to increase the number of slips and expand other shipbuilding facilities, says the February 21 issue of the Diamond. Shipbuilding companies, the economic magazine points out, will be favored with epochally brisk business for some years to come, but almost all of the increased profit will be appropriated for the expenses necessary for the technical research works and the lowering of the ship construction costs.

Capitalization of shipbuilding companies in Japan, the journal also predicts, will continue to move upward to finance the production expansion program, but there is no sign that their share dividend rates will be raised even to a slight extent. The Corporate Accounting Control Ordinance which provides for the rigid State control over profit-sharing will also prevent the higher dividend rate.

Steady Progress Made

Japan's shipbuilding industry has been making steady progress since the outbreak of the China Affair in 1937 owing to the spurred movement of important raw materials which are indispensably needed for the smooth carrying out of the industrial productivity expansion campaign. The armed clash with the United States and the British Empire has stimulated shipbuilding circles to an unprecedented extent. A considerable number of mercantile vessels were chartered by the Army and Navy and are now engaged in supplying the Japanese Forces in the southern regions with arms, ammunition and provisions, while shipping demand is continuing to become intensified for the transportation from various regions of natural resources which are vitally needed in Japan's industries.

The United States President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress, disclosed a large-scale ship expansion program under which 8,000,000 tons of mercantile craft are to be built this year and an additional 10,000,000 tons next year. Shipbuilding industrialists in Japan have been redoubling their efforts to increase Japanese-registered ships in order to win the shipbuilding competition with the enemy.

To Double Capital

The Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Limited, for example, will submit for discussion a plan to double its present capital amounting to ¥240,000,000 to a plenary general meeting of shareholders to be held Thursday. The funds thus to be raised will be appropriated to finance the following projects; namely, (1) the expansion of the shipyards at Nagoya, Kobe and Yokohama, (2) the improvement of facilities of the Nagoya Aircraft Manufacturing Works, (3) establishment of new iron and engine manufacturing factories at Itozaki, Okayama Prefecture, and at Heizo, Chosen, and (4) the investments in subsidiary firms, such as the Chosen Heavy Industries, the Taiwan Dockyard and the Manchuria Machinery Manufacturing Company.

The Uraga Dock Company, the second largest shipbuilder next to the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, will shortly boost its capital from the present ¥15,000,000 to ¥30,000,000, following the example to be set by the Mitsubishi. A similar expansion program is now being prepared by other shipbuilders, including the Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Kawaminami Industries, Chosen Heavy Industries, Harima Shipbuilding, and the Hakodate Dock.

TANABE CHOSEN PRESIDENT OF NEW ELECTRIC COMPANY

Upon Approval of Organizers Decision to Be Reported To Authorities

Ryuichi Tanabe, president of the Kyoto Electric Light Company, was named president of the projected Kansai Electric Power Distribution Company, says the Miyako.

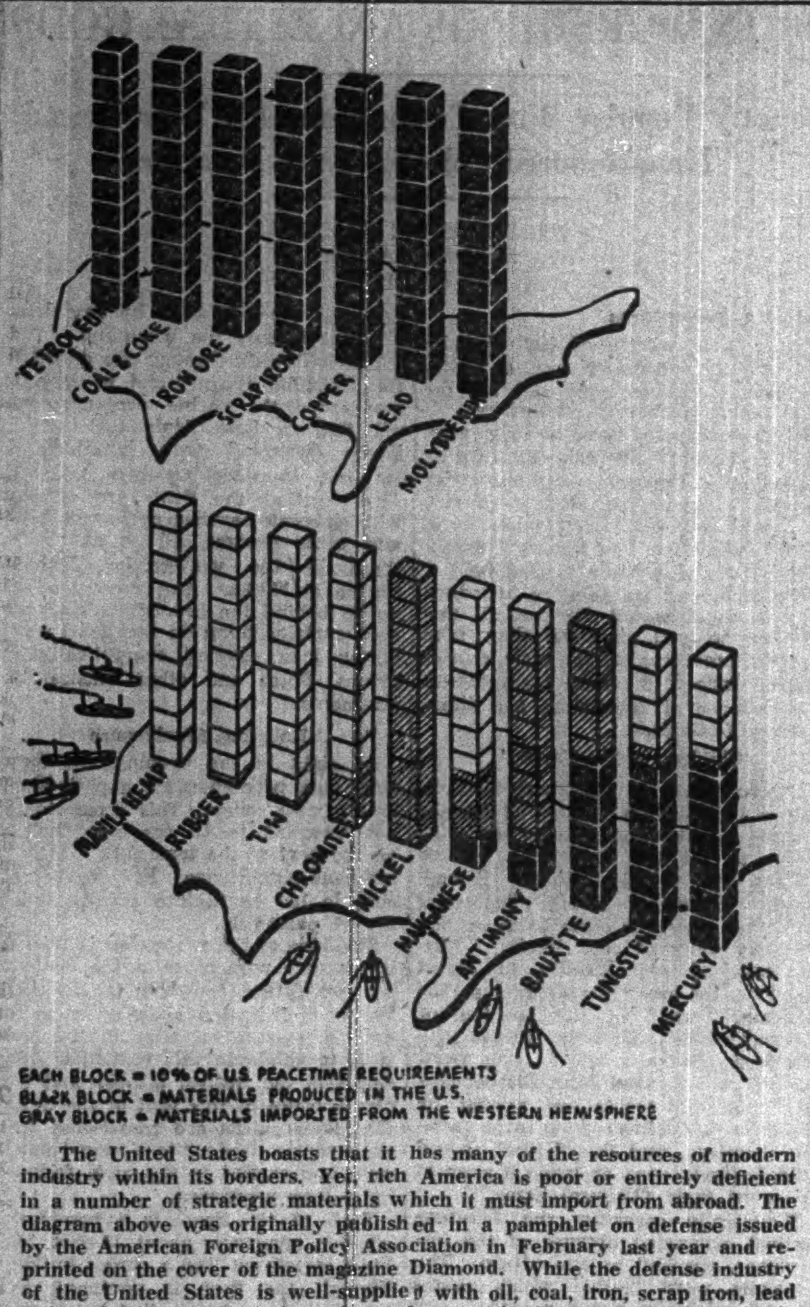
Kiichi Arita, director of the Osaka Communications Office and Muneji Sakama, mayor of Osaka and chairman of the organizing committee of the Kansai Electric Power Distribution Company, after careful deliberation, have agreed upon the choice of Mr. Tanabe for the president of the projected company. Shin Hori, president of the Ujigawa Electric Company, and Eisaburo Kitsuya, director of the Osaka Municipal Electric Bureau, were simultaneously chosen vice-presidents. The decision will be submitted to the meeting of the organizers committee on February 21, and upon their approval, will be reported to the authorities.

Following the formal choice of president and vice-president of the company, directors of branch offices will be chosen. Branches will be located in Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe, Otsu, Wakayama, and Nara.

The head office will be equipped with five departments, namely, the general affairs, administration, planning, engineering and business management.

Upon its creation, the Kansai Electric Power Distribution Company will take over the business of the Sanyo Electric Power Distribution Company, adds the paper.

Poor Rich America



The United States boasts that it has many of the resources of modern industry within its borders. Yet, rich America is poor or entirely deficient in a number of strategic materials which it must import from abroad. The diagram above was originally published in a pamphlet on defense issued by the American Foreign Policy Association in February last year and reprinted on the cover of the magazine Diamond. While the defense industry of the United States is well-supplied with oil, coal, iron, scrap iron, lead and molybdenum, it can supply at home only 50 per cent of mercury, tungsten and bauxite and must depend entirely on imports from abroad for its nickel, antimony, tin, rubber, Manila hemp and the greater part of manganese. The diagram, intended to acquaint the American people with the situation prior to the war, has become a definite admission of the weakness of its defense industry now that a counter-blockade has been clamped on the exports of vital materials from the southwestern Pacific to the United States. It is seen that the diagram merely represents peacetime requirements. Wartime needs are much acuter.

EAST INDIES WEALTH AID TO DEVELOPMENT

Materials Needed by Japan Can Now Be Kept From Enemy Countries

The capture of the Netherlands East Indies by the Imperial armed forces is of deep significance for the future developments of the War of Greater East Asia, states Asahi Monday in commenting upon the rich natural resources of the Islands.

Although the objective of the military operations in the War of Greater East Asia is the wiping out of enemy influence from the Co-Prosperity Sphere by means of armed force, yet it must be admitted that war for natural resources is also playing an important role in the execution of the current war so as to secure indispensable materials for this country and at the same time to prevent them from going to the enemy countries, the paper continues.

War for Natural Resources

From this point of view war for natural resources is being carried out in earnest in the Philippines, Borneo, Malaya and other parts of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. With the capture of Palembang, on Sumatra Island, this warfare has reached its climax.

In one sense, the United States and Great Britain have exploited the Netherlands East Indies more than the Dutch did. Particularly this remark applies to Great Britain. Great Britain, though for a time, occupied the Netherlands East Indies during the Napoleonic War. Although the tropical possession was returned to the Dutch as a result of the Vienna Conference, the Dutch deprived of naval strength were forced to depute the task of protecting the Netherlands East Indies to the British naval force.

Thus, since the Vienna Conference the Netherlands East Indies has been a Dutch as well as British colony with the British capital making remarkable inroads there.

Dependence on U.S.

However, with the outbreak of the current European War which resulted in the German occupation of Holland, the Netherlands East Indies was obliged to strengthen its dependence on the United States of America, as a result of which it came to rank first both in imports and exports.

With this as a turning point the United States' colonization of the Dutch East Indies was accelerated with more intensity and virtually the place has been the joint colony of Dutch, Great Britain and the United States, which fact was vividly indicated by the colony's hostile attitude in the series of the Japan-Netherlands East Indies negotiations of last year.

As a result of the Japanese occupation of the Dutch East Indies, however, the situation will be changed completely.

Petroleum Output

First of all, mention should be made of the annual output of petroleum of 8,000,000 tons which will be exploited by the Japanese with the occupation of the islands. In the past this country depended on the United States almost solely for petroleum, lack of which was considered a vital weak point of this country.

Except for what is needed in the producing regions and other parts of the Co-Prosperity Sphere almost all the petroleum produced in the Dutch East Indies can be utilized by Japan. It may be impossible for this country to expect at once the output of 8,000,000 tons of petroleum due to the destruction of oil fields. But the resumption of this quantity of output is not impossible in the near future. Thus the remaining problem to solve will be that of transportation.

It is worthy of mention that Japan can solve the petroleum problem which was long considered a weak point in this country's defense economy with the capture of the Dutch East Indies.

In addition to mineral products including oil, the Dutch East Indies is rich in agricultural products.

The Japanese capture of the Netherlands East Indies means the loss of these rich resources to the United States and Great Britain, which necessarily suffer from lack of rubber, tin and oil produced in the Netherlands East Indies.

PROGRAM DRAWN UP ON IRON, STEEL NEEDS

Association Maps Out Plans For Self-Sufficiency in Co-Prosperity Sphere

The Iron and Steel Control Association has mapped out two plans to establish self-sufficiency in the supply of iron and steel for the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, says the Miyako.

One is to serve immediate purposes while the other is a permanent program. The main feature of the former is the construction of blast furnaces in Manchoukuo, China, Chosen and Taiwan. At the same time, with cross reference to the Government's general materials mobilization program for the 1942-3 period, the amount of construction materials to be distributed to smelting plants and iron works will be fixed. As soon as the amount for allocation is fixed, these contruction materials will be delivered to the plants and to speed up the expansion of their production capacity.

The permanent program comprises the increased production of iron ore in Japan Proper, Manchoukuo, China Chosen, and Hainan Island, and the increase import of iron ore from the Philippines and Malaya.

Facilities Needed

The total consumption of iron and steel in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere today is estimated at some 30,000,000 metric tons. The number of open hearths and smelting furnaces in this country is not large enough and the facilities to produce steel bars and plates are not sufficient to meet the demands of iron and steel in the sphere.

Therefore, the permanent program has for its object the building of more smelting furnaces and open hearths and the increase of the manufacture of steel bars and plates.

Meanwhile the Japan Steel Tubing Company, largest of its kind in this country is planning to increase the output of iron and steel by 30,000,000 metric tons within a few years, according to the same paper.

Of the marked 30,000,000 metric tons, 10,000,000 metric tons will be produced in Japan Proper, another 10,000,000 metric tons in Manchoukuo and the rest in North and Central China.

Directors of the company hope to boost the production of iron and steel by 1,000,000 metric tons in Japan Proper by the end of the 1942-3 period at least, and to this end, are looking for adequate sites for the construction of iron works in Yamaguchi and Fukuoka prefectures.

As to the development of iron mines in North China, the company intends to build two large blast furnaces in Shantung Province, it is said.

STRONG TONE SEEN ON BRIGHTENED MART

Success of Japanese Arms on All Fronts, Unrest in India, Cheering Factors

The successful military operations of the Japanese Forces on all fronts and the unrest in British India, generally speaking, caused a strong tone on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Monday, greatly brightening the atmosphere of the bourse. Tokyo Exchange, new, opened at ¥130.90 in the morning session, but the quotation steadily moved upward and finally the mark of ¥131.40 was hit when the afternoon session came to an end.

Spinnings on the long-term market made the most remarkable rise both in the morning and afternoon sessions. Kanegafuchi Spinning, its new, Nisshin Spinning, Teikoku Rayon, Kurashiki Silk and Nittoh Spinning rose by from ¥0.80 to ¥1.00. Considering that the successful development of the war theater in the southern regions is casting a bright light on the prospect of Japan's spinning industry, jobbers preferred futures to spot transactions.

In concert with the upward trend of spinnings, munitions industrials also continued to jump at an accelerated tempo. Niigata Iron Works was up by ¥1.40, and Tokyo Automobile Industry by ¥1.30. A rise of about ¥0.80 was seen in Japan Explosives, Fujikoshi Steel Materials, Japan Steel Tubing and Kokura Steel Works.

Closing quotations of major shares on the afternoon session were as follows: N.Y.K., ¥109.60 its new, ¥4.10; Kanegafuchi Spinning, ¥154.0; and its new, ¥98.30.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
Fuji Spinning (50)	65.7	u .4	....	67.3
Do. new (25)	37.1	u .3	....	37.9
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	153.9	u .4	....	156.4
Do. new (25)	98.6	u1.3	99.9	100.5
Teikoku Rayon (50)	101.4	u .8	....	103.6
Do. new (37½)	92.7	u .7	93.3	93.7
Tokyo Rayon (50)	35.3	....	35.0	34.5
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	73.8	u .9	....	75.2
Electro-chemical (50)	....	d .2	....	....
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	111.0	u1.2	....	111.1
Do. new (37½)	94.0	u .9	95.0	95.4
O. S. K. (50)	99.9	u .9	....	101.6
Do. new (37½)	85.0	u1.0	....	86.1
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	82.2	u .3	....	83.4
Do. new (25)	54.0	u .1	....	54.8
Uraga Dock (50)	....	....	....	89.0
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	102.5	u .5	103.5	103.8
Hitachi Works (50)	75.4	u .2	....	74.6
Third Section				
S. M. R. (50)	69.7	....	....	....

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	106.40
Second 5%	106.35

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	131.7	131.8	131.5	131.4
N. Y. K., old	109.8	109.9	109.8	109.6
N. Y. K., new	94.2	94.3	94.2	94.1
Kanegafuchi Spin.	98.7	98.8	98.5	98.4
Do. new	98.7	98.8	98.5	98.3
Teikoku Rayon, n.	92.6	92.6	92.5	92.1
Osaka Stock, new	71.9	72.2	71.9	71.7
S. M. Railway	70.3	....	....	70.8
Mitsubishi Heavy	102.7	102.8	102.7	102.5
Hitachi Works	75.5	75.5	75.5	75.4
Japan Steel Tube	76.2	76.4	76.2	76.2
Japan Oil	80.5	80.5	80.4	80.3
Japan Mining	62.0	62.0	62.0	62.0
Manchurian Ind	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.5

WORKING CAPITAL RAISED

Bank of Taiwan Will Expand in Southern Area

The Bank of Taiwan having successfully negotiated with the Finance Ministry for raising its working capital to cope with the expansion of its business, has decided to call for the payment of the last installment of unpaid shares amounting to ¥25 per share, aggregating ¥3,750,000 on March 10, 1942.

The bank increased its subscribed capital to ¥30,000,000 in May 1940. Since then it called for the payment of new shares in July 1940, January 1941, and August 1941, in portions of one-fourth of the share's face value at each time. With the payment of the remaining portion the bank's capital will become fully paid up.

Although the Government has not given the bank any pledge concerning further capital increase the prospective expansion of the bank's business in the southwestern Pacific area will probably bring about the desired end, believes the Miyako.

Bank of Japan Accounts

February 23
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,893,004
Over Issues	193,034
Deposits	939,125
Loans	384,307

Bill Clearings

February 23
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	182,105	128,978
Balance	29,748	18,190

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	131.4	+ .60
N.Y.K., new, short-term	94.1	+ .80
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	98.3	+ .80
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.21	+ 1
Government bonds, Kogo 5s	—	—

Replacing of U.S. Films With Japanese In Sphere Now Issue Before Producers

With the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Japanese filmdom is confronted with an important problem to solve in the shortest possible period of time—namely, how to furnish the vast areas included in the Co-Prosperity Sphere with Japanese pictures under the present limited film production capacity, says Miyako.

According to the paper, in the Philippines, forming an important link of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, there number some 150 movie-theaters, where, of all the films shown, 95 per cent are American pictures, while in Malaya and Burma there are about 130 moviehouses showing 90 per cent American of all the pictures.

Again in India there are some 1,000 movie-theaters which too are depending on the United States for almost all the pictures shown, while in French Indo-China 60 per cent is occupied by French pictures and the rest is represented by American pictures.

Sooner or later these American pictures now exerting overwhelming influence in the Co-Prosperity Sphere are doomed to be replaced by Japanese pictures, declares the paper, stressing at the same time the necessity of boosting the film productive capacity of this country by any means to meet the demand in the sphere.

Meanwhile, another problem facing the filmdom of this country is how to dispose of the vast quantities of American pictures now in stock without being shown in this country since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, according to the same paper.

The American pictures, pictures of the enemy country, now in stock, are placed at some 10,000 lots by the paper. The preservation of the film is now a source of constant anxiety to the Japanese filmdom as films are spoilt if kept long and finally cannot be shown.

For the solution of the problem the representatives of the filmdom will confer with the Finance Ministry authorities shortly, concludes the paper.

INDIA WORLD FAMED FOR RICH IRON MINES

Coal and Manganese Deposits Abound; Production and Labor Cheap

With Japanese arms extending into Burma, India is now much in the news and public interest is turning in that quarter.

Portraying the economic profile of India, the Diamond, one of the most popular economic magazines in Japan, says that it is one of the greatest iron producing countries in the world today.

India is a country of iron. The Bihar and Orissa iron mines located about 140 miles west of Calcutta are famous for having the richest deposits in the world. The deposits of the ore of more than 60 per cent purity are estimated at 35,000,000,000 metric tons, according to a survey made by the British authorities in 1925. If the deposits of the ore of about 40 per cent purity are added, the whole iron deposits in Bihar and Orissa may amount to 78,000,000,000 metric tons.

Iron Deposits World Largest

Many mineralogical experts in India believe that the deposits of high purity iron ore in their country are the largest in the world. The deposits of coal are equally rich, the total deposits being believed to be something like 600,000,000,000 metric tons. In most cases, coal mines are located near iron mines—one of the most necessary conditions for the development of the iron and steel manufacturing industry.

Both the coal and iron mines in India are being worked by the open-air mining method. Accordingly the mining is easy and the cost of production is very cheap—approximately ¥2 to ¥3 per metric ton in the case of iron, probably the cheapest in the world today. The cheapness of labor and of production cost, the easiness of mining, and the richness of the iron deposits which are found side by side with coal mines envisage that India will grow into a great steel producing country in the near future.

Although the production of special coal required for the manufacture of steel in India is comparatively small at present, manganese, an indispensable material for the production of steel, is found in abundance all over the country. In the manganese production, India finds no equal in the world today except Soviet Russia.

The largest iron producer in India is the Tata Iron Works, which turns out 1,200,000 metric tons of pig iron and 800,000 tons of steel materials a year. The next in size is the India Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company whose annual production of iron is some 800,000 metric tons. The biggest steel producer is the Bengal Steel Corporation which every year turns out some 300,000 metric tons of steel. Besides there are many small iron works, in the Mysore Kingdom, which produce all together 20,000 metric tons of iron a year.

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WARTIME ECONOMY UNDER LEADERSHIP

Firms Responsible for Vital Needs Distribution Aided by Commercial Law

In view of the growing importance of national-policy companies due to the progress of the wartime control economy, the Commerce and Industry Ministry has recently decided to enforce the National Policy Control Company Ordinance so as to enable these firms to be managed under the leadership principle, reports the Miyako. The new ruling will be issued under Article 16 of the National General Mobilization Law.

There are many control companies and other national-policy firms which are responsible for the smoother distribution of vital commodities or the production expansion of minerals and other national defense materials. There is an indication that additional firms charged with such special missions may be formed with the progress of the new industrial structure movement.

Backed by Commercial Law

These semi-Government corporations, like ordinary firms, are legally backed by the Commercial Law and not by special regulations. Under these circumstances, the Commerce and Industry Ministry has realized the necessity of promulgating a special ordinance which will embody the management of these national-policy firms under the complete leadership principle and the narrowing of the power of shareholders.

The Miyako reports that the Communications Ministry, Agriculture and Forestry Ministry and other Government offices have already approved the plan and that the draft ordinance will be introduced for deliberation at the forthcoming meeting of the National General Mobilization Inquiry Commission. When the ordinance is put into effect, national-policy firms are expected more smoothly to control the distribution and consumption of vital commodities.

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Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
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TOKYO, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1942

Singapore and the Maginot Line

In the course of the present war two types of siege warfare stood out in prominence, one at the Maginot Line of France and the other at Singapore. Although the struggles at these places took place under different conditions, they bore striking resemblance in one particular point: namely, these fortified places were successfully assailed from the rear.

The fame of the Maginot Line had gone far before the beginning of the war. This defense system of France was considered impregnable, and that nowhere more strongly than in France and Britain. The consensus of allied opinion seemed to be that the German forces, when attempting to cross the French frontier, would find themselves against a stone wall.

But the outcome of the test to which these defenses were put was a surprise to all. When the Germans, after their entry into Holland and Belgium, encircled the western sector of the Maginot Line, the whole system of French defenses crumbled. The debacle that followed is a classic of modern warfare. The fatal weakness of the Maginot Line had been found in its rear.

Singapore might be termed a Maginot Line of the sea. As long as Britain held her position there, secure and formidable, her undisputed sway extended over the Indian Ocean. The British base at Singapore enabled her and her allies to draw upon the rich rubber and tin resources of Malaya, the richest in the world, and at the same time keep them closed to Japanese trade. It was equally clear that the fall of Singapore into hostile hands would jeopardize the Philippines, the Netherlands East Indies, India, China and Australia. The destiny of countries embracing an aggregate area equal to half the total area of the world, turned upon the single base of Singapore.

Upon the outbreak of the present war Britain made feverish efforts to bolster the Singapore defenses. Troops, aircraft, tanks, all other arms and provisions were concentrated around the fortified island. For one thing, the absence of warships which in themselves had been signs of British dominance, made these preparations necessary. The coast artillery of the island and elsewhere was materially strengthened by placing large ordnance against the Japanese. The coast in the south and the east of the island was protected by wire barricades and a series of forts. Blenheim and Lockheed-Hudson planes incessantly patrolled the neighboring waters. At the same time British troops advanced far into the north. In the naval base was assembled the main force of the Asiatic fleet of which the Prince of Wales and the Repulse formed the mainstay.

In spite of all these preparations Singapore was to expose its weakness in the rear. Before the continuous advance of Japanese arms down the Malay Peninsula the British forces had to keep rolling back. They failed even to hold the sheet of water lying between Singapore and Johore Bharu. When the Japanese had swept down through the whole Peninsula, they took only three days to prepare for their passage across the channel.

From the collapse of the Maginot Line and the fall of Singapore we are no doubt to learn much. But one particular lesson that comes home is that the encounters at those fortified places represented a conflict between the old and the new power of world-wide movement. And its evident conclusion is that the old must yield to the new power. When the first World War ended in allied victory, when the Versailles treaty set up a new order enforcing it upon the vanquished Germany, and when France fortified her position all along the northern border against the potential German assault, both France and Britain believed that the new state of international affairs thus brought into being would be permanent. But the renaissant Germany proved herself strong enough to break through the iron chains of the Versailles treaty and march through the Maginot Line.

When the United States completed the Panama Canal in 1919 and when Britain set about fortifying Singapore in 1922, their ambitious thoughts were hitched to the star of permanent dominance over the Pacific. Nor were they building on sand. When the United States extended its armaments in Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines, and when Britain did likewise with her bases at Hongkong, Singapore and in southern places, their aggressive military systems in East Asia appeared formidable enough to impress many minds. It seemed as if their dominance over the peoples of East Asia would be for all time.

The positions the United States and Britain had built up through East Asia by augmenting their armaments were brought out in their true color as Singapore and the Maginot Line were. As the weakness of a fortress lies in its static character and in its incapacity of progress to cope with the progress of military science, so the power that guards the old structure is as static as the object it jealously treasures and must yield to the new power that daily grows and expands. What presented formidable and even impregnable outward forms, when put to the test of blood and fire, proved a weak barrier against the inexorable force of the new movement.

The War of Greater East Asia, even at this early stage, has proved that East Asia had followed its path of progress even while American and British interests, entrenched in their old citadels, complacently overlooked the current of its life and thought. Asia, often accused of inertia and languishing thoughts, had really been making its daily progress. In Europe, the "democracies" failed to see the trend of the new dynamic force that made for a new order. In East Asia, again, they failed to discern the true signs of the time. The fall of the supposedly impregnable Singapore is a significant sign. It indicates that the old order, despite its deep-rooted foundation and its far-flung pillars, must take under the weight of the new power that has arisen to replace it in Europe and in East Asia.

NEED OF SPIRITUAL MOBILIZATION EMPHASIZED BY PRESIDENT WANG

Under 'New Citizen Movement,' Asks People to Make United Effort to Share Honor With Japan

NANKING.—The importance of spiritual mobilization to enable China to weather the present international crisis and to achieve final victory in the current War of Greater East Asia was stressed by President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government when he broadcast to the nation over the Central Broadcasting Station here early this month. President Wang spoke on the subject of "The New Citizen Movement and National Spiritual Mobilization."

The text of the speech follows:—

"On December 8, last year—the day when the War of Greater East Asia broke out—I issued a statement in the name of the Chairman of the National Government. I explained therein the important significance of the War of Greater East Asia and the necessity for China to share the happiness and sufferings of Japan. Subsequently, I broadcast a speech to the entire nation pointing out three things that China should carry out immediately, viz. establishment of peace and order, further reinforcement of the military strength and increase of production simultaneously with restriction of consumption.

Not Mere Talk

"The suggestion of sharing the happiness and sufferings of Japan is no mere talk, and the three tasks which I mentioned cannot be accomplished hastily.

"On New Year's Day I published the Outline of the New Citizen Movement, and solemnly affirmed that the Sino-Japanese Affair which had remained outstanding for more than four years had turned into a great war for the defense of East Asia. The lack of a new spirit in these critical times will make it impossible for us to shoulder the new responsibilities thus imposed upon us. In other words, my fellow-countrymen throughout the country must see that the present War of Greater East Asia is the life-and-death struggle of East Asia and hence also of China. The present war calls for immediate spiritual mobilization to enable us to bear our responsibilities, and the Outline of the New Citizen Movement pointed out the inner significance as well as the conditions of spiritual mobilization.

Chungking's Slogan Resented

"Modern warfare is total warfare, which calls for the mobilization of all mental and material forces. I deeply resent Chungking's slogan that 'Mind excels matter' and I would substitute for it the slogan 'Mind creates matter.' These two sentences, though they appear similar, are really different. The slogan 'Mind excels matter' is used by Chungking to cover up its own deficiencies in civil and military administration, and is likely to produce evil consequences similar to those entailed by the ideology of the Boxers. The same cannot be said of the axiom that 'Mind creates matter.'

"Take military weapons for example. All up-to-the-minute weapons are nothing but the results of scientific inquiry, and science derives its power from its ability to transform and organize all the material substances which have always existed in the universe. Iron, for instance, could be made only into swords during the past, but science can now turn it into tanks and big guns through due process of transformation and organization. 'Mind excels matter' implies that mind and matter should be considered as two separate things, the one better than the other. It must be noted, however, that over-estimation of matter to the neglect of mind would be a mistake which Mencius said should be avoided.

Mind Creates Matter

"On the other hand, if matter is too far neglected, then all would be more talk and nothing could be accomplished. Let us all understand today that mind creates matter. The best result of creation is to organize and change all the original simple matter into things new, complex and thousands of times more powerful. We must see that if mind could not create matter, then mind would be something non-existent.

"The supreme objective of spiritual mobilization is to create all matter anew so that China may extricate itself from its extreme difficulties. There are some countries in the world which, despite the lack of raw materials, can nevertheless manufacture large quantities of industrial products by dint of utmost efforts. This is due to creative power. Although China cannot be considered the largest country with the richest material resources, China is not lacking in certain raw materials. Why is it then that its industry is still so undeveloped? The answer is the lack of creative power, for which China should feel ashamed of itself. During the last four odd years China has been drained of its material resources to such an extent that it is virtually impossible to speak of economic reconstruction.

First and Second Step

"At this time there is nothing for us to do but to pull ourselves together to proceed with creative work. The first step in this direction is to re-arrange and readjust the remnants of those material resources which have remained undestroyed; and the second step is to increase the material resources.

Without a comprehensive or systematic plan, national progress is impossible; without the determination to accumulate material resources no plan whatsoever can ever be carried out successfully. The more keenly we feel the lack of material resources, the more urgent it is necessary for us to whip up our spirit in order to create something out of nothing and to accumulate small bits into large quantities. There is only this and no windfall.

"You have all, I believe, read the history of the downfall of the Ming Dynasty. The scholars and officials of that time were all prone to indulge in tall talks, whereas in truth they were absolutely devoid of learning in respect of military and civil administration. It was they that ruined the nation and the people.

On the Same Road

"In the last four years or so China seems to have trodden on the same road. I shudder at the thought of this, and I believe there is no other way open to us except by pulling ourselves together to create material resources anew.

"In speaking of mind or spirit, China has always been inclined to overemphasize personal culture to the neglect of corporate training. This is one of the chief defects of China's spiritual education.

"The New Citizen Movement calls attention to the fact that each individual can create strength and augment it, and also to the fact that each individual can organize the strength, thus created and thus augmented, into the strength of the whole community. This, however, will not suffice.

"In struggling for existence, every nation should understand that unilateral action is not enough, just as in the case of individuals. It must be noted therefore that each nation can organize the strength, thus created and augmented, into the strength of a group of nations. We desire equality, but we must know that in order to attain the position of equality we must undertake an equal share of responsibilities, and that in order to undertake an equal share of responsibilities, we must acquire equality of strength. Every individual who desires equality with the other members of the same community should proceed along this line, while every nation which aspires to equality with other nations in the same group should act likewise.

Freedom to Degenerate

"Now, to the Chinese people I cannot help saying with deep anguish, 'What freedom have you got? The freedom to degenerate and the freedom to decay.'

"The British and Americans, too, love freedom. I would leave out of consideration here what kind of freedom they enjoy among themselves. As to the freedom they have given to the Chinese people, we can obtain a clear idea by recalling the conditions prevailing in the International Settlement of Shanghai and in Hongkong. The Chinese residents, in these two areas were free to stage big funeral processions, to indulge in speculative enterprises, to cultivate expensive habits, and to lead a prodigal, extravagant life. Under these conditions of freedom the Chinese were left to degenerate, to fall into moral decadence.

"But, now, during the War of Greater East Asia, during the indefinite continuation of the War of Greater East Asia, all the above-mentioned liberties must be abandoned, and replaced by the freedom to make concerted efforts.

"What is the freedom to make concerted efforts? It means united efforts within the nation and united efforts within the group of nations. No question need be asked as to how much freedom is to be enjoyed; the question is how much effort is to be put forth. Contribution to efforts is like tilling, while freedom is like the harvest. If a rich harvest is to be reaped, the tilling must be diligent and speedy enough.

United Efforts Wanted

"Japan is putting forth an immense effort and Japan hopes that China will do the same. The long-term war must be sustained in this way, in order to ensure a final victory. There is no doubt that Japan wants China to make united efforts with itself. The question which concerns us is how much strength we possess and how we can create new strength and augment it. For there can be no concerted efforts unless we have strength of our own. If we have no strength, how can we make concerted efforts. Strength, however, is engendered through friction or impact. We must not allow ourselves to be misled by the sweet promise of Britain and America. The words 'Free China' sound pleasant to the ear, but the real purpose of Britain and America is to give China the freedom for degeneration and corruption.

"The Japanese, often level criticisms against us, but these criticisms are sound advice though they savor of the nature of bitter pills. The sugar-coated words of Britain and America conceal the wish for China to degenerate and decay. The reason for the Japanese criticism against us is that they hate to see us degenerating and decaying in the present manner.

"Be it understood that during the indefinite continuance of the Greater East Asia War, we should not ask how to share happiness with Japan in future, but rather how to suffer in common at present. This is the meaning of collaboration. My fellow-countrymen throughout the nation, let me tell you that concerted effort means freedom. Let us relinquish the past freedom of degeneration and corruption and supplant it with the freedom of collaboration.

"What I have stated constitutes the essence of spiritual mobilization. Let us seek equality through the equality

(Continued on Page 4)

BORNEO, CELEBES RICH IN NATURAL RESOURCES

Large Islands Present Variety In Beautiful Scenery

After Greenland and New Guinea, Borneo, with an area of 287,000 square miles is the largest island in the world. As far as is known, Borneo has never formed a political unity, and even its geographical unity as an island is a fact unappreciated by the vast majority of its native inhabitants. The name of Kalamantan has been given by some Europeans as the native name for the island of Borneo considered as a whole; but it is safe to aver that among the natives of the island itself Borneo has never borne any general designation.

Borneo is remarkable both for its fauna and flora. The former comprises a large variety of species, many of which are numerically of importance. Among the quadrupeds the most remarkable is the orangutan, a large ape with some almost human characteristics. Numerous species of monkey are found in Borneo, including the wahwah, a kind of gibbon, a creature still more human in appearance and habits than the orangutan, and the long-nosed ape.

Largest Animals

A small panther and the so-called clouded tiger are the largest animals of the cat kind that occur in Borneo. The Malay or honey bear is common. The rhinoceros and the elephant both occur in the northern part of the island, though both are somewhat rare. Snakes of various kinds, from the boa constrictor downward, are abundant, while the forests swarm with tree-leeches, and the marshes with horse-leeches and frogs. The flora of Borneo is very rich, the greater portion of the surface of the island being clothed in luxuriant vegetation.

Among the more beautiful of the flowering plants are rhododendrons, orchids and pitcher plants—the latter reaching extraordinary development, especially in the northern districts about Kinabalu, the highest mountain in the island. Epiphytous plants are very common, many that are usually independent assuming here the parasitic character; the Vanda lowii, for example, grows on the lower branches of trees, and its strange pendant flower-stalks often hang down so as almost to reach the ground. Ferns are abundant, but not so varied as in Java.

The most extraordinary thing about the island of Celebes is perhaps the extreme irregularity of its outline. It has not unjustly been compared to a starfish with the rays torn off from one side, corresponding to the west side of the island. It consists of four great peninsulas, extending from a comparatively small nucleus toward the northeast, east, southeast and south, and separated by the three large gulfs of Tomini or Gorontalo, Tolo of Tomaiki, and Boni. Of these gulfs the first is by far the largest, the other two having much wider entrances and not extending so far inwards.

Scenery Varied and Picturesque

The scenery in Celebes is most varied and picturesque. "Nowhere in the archipelago," writes the famous traveler, A. R. Wallace, "have I seen such gorges, chasms and precipices as abound in the district of Maros" (in the southern peninsula); "in many parts there are vertical or even overhanging precipices 500 or 600 feet high, yet completely clothed with a tapestry of vegetation." Well-defined mountain ranges prolong themselves through each of the peninsulas, rising in many places to a considerable elevation.

One of the features of the island is the frequent occurrence, not only along the coasts, but at various heights inland of beautiful stretches of level ground often covered with the richest pastures. Minahassa, the northeastern extremity, consists of a plateau divided into sections by volcanoes, Klabat, 6,620 feet, being the highest.

In spite of its situation in the center of the archipelago, Celebes possesses a fauna of a very distinctive kind. The number of species is small, but in many cases they are peculiar to the island. Vegetation is extremely rich; but there are fewer large trees than in the other islands of the archipelago. As in natural vegetation and fauna, so in cultivated products, Celebes, apart from its peculiarities, presents the transitional link between the Asiatic and the Australian regions of the Malayan province.

For example, rice is produced here in smaller quantity and of inferior quality to that in the western part of the archipelago, but superior to that in the eastern section, where sago and sorghum form the staple articles of food. The products of the forests supply nearly one-half the total exports.

Settlement Founded

The people of Celebes show a number of interesting features. The three most important tribes are the Bugis, the Macassars and the Mandars. The Bugis originally occupied only the

(Continued on Page 4)

JAPANESE FESTIVALS ORIGINATED IN WORSHIP OF ANCESTRAL GODS

Country Popular With Celebrations All Year Round; Time-Honored Colorful Fetes Described

By JINNOSUKE TAKAKU
Managing Director
Toa Ryoko-Sha

Tourist & Travel News

Japan is a country of festivals. In this country, therefore, not a single day passes without some sort of festival being celebrated somewhere.

I suppose you have already seen one or more of the well-known festivals held in the large cities and other famous tourist resorts of this country, so I will not talk about these here. I know, of course, how foolish it would be to speak of Nirvana to Buddha.

The festivals I am going to introduce to you are, I would suppose, all unfamiliar to you, because they take place in provinces off the main tourist routes. Indeed, the local provinces are a storehouse of interesting and time-honored festivals.

'Children of the Family'

If you travel in the rural districts, you will discover a number of shrines situated in the woods, among the rice-fields, or on the mountains. These shrines are called "Ujigami Sama," which originally meant "ancestral gods" but now has come to mean the "tutelary deity of each locality." Inhabitants of any locality in Japan stand to the deities enshrined at the "Ujigami Sama" in the relation of "Ujiko," which literally means the "children of the family." The word "Ujiko" was derived from the conception that the people are related by blood to the deities. It is quite natural, therefore, that the "Ujiko" should hold festivals once or twice a year in honor of their "Ujigami Sama."

Historically speaking, the Japanese festival originated because of the importance attached to agriculture. The Japanese word "toshi" which means "year," originally signified "rice," our staple food, as well as "year." This fact shows us that there was an age when the Japanese way of reckoning time was based upon agriculture, that is to say, the calendar year was determined by the rice harvest.

It seems that in ancient times a sort of public festival used to be held whenever the old year gave place to the new. In the meantime, such festivals came to mark a new calendar year, yet the general belief was that the old calendar year gave place to the new, or rather went right back to the beginning under the spell of the festival.

Festival in Autumn and Spring

In ancient times, therefore, it seems that the villagers used to hold a festival in autumn to express their thanks to the deities whom they believed to have protected them spiritually so as to make them enjoy as rich a harvest as possible. On the other hand, the people felt it their duty to hold another festival in spring, this time to pray that they might have a rich crop in autumn. Moreover, the villagers believed that on these two occasions they were joined in the festivities by the deities themselves, the ancestors of their families.

So much for the origin of the Japanese festival associated with the Shinto Shrines. Needless to say, there are many other festivals held in this country. Among these are Buddhist ones and no less significant are such annual events in the family and social life of the Japanese as the Girls' Festival on March 3, the Boys' Festival on May 5, and so forth.

First about the Chichibu Shrine festival, which is held annually on December 3 in the town of Chichibu.

This festival is surely worth seeing, because the floats drawn on that day in the parade are as large and beautiful as those of the famous Kyoto festivals, and the fireworks let off in the evening are the equal in their artistic effects of those of the Kawabiraki, or River Opening Festival, on the Sumida River in Tokyo.

Popularity Unknown

Strange to say, however, only a few people in Tokyo have seen this festival at Chichibu. I always wonder why. The cold weather in which this festival season falls may be one reason, but even this is not convincing enough, for many citizens go out in winter to ski on mountains farther distant from the capital. Maybe the popularity of this festival has not yet reached the ears of the Tokyo people because of the too short distance between the two places just as the beacon does not shine on its own base.

At any rate, I don't think you will be disappointed when you see the Chichibu Shrine festival. Suppose, therefore, that you have set out on the trip and reached the town of Chichibu at dusk. What would attract your attention most then and there? You will find all the streets beautifully decked out in paper lanterns and colorful bunting. You will also see a number of people, young and old, bustling here and there in their holiday dress. Yet this is only the beginning.

You will walk through the crowd of the Chichibu Shrine, and as soon as you enter the shrine precincts, you will find six large floats, each attractively decorated with hundreds of lanterns. Approaching them, you will discover that the floats are adorned with elaborate carvings of flowers, birds and other designs, all as artistic as those of the well-known Toshoku Shrine at Nikko. And then you will notice behind the beautifully embroidered curtains hung on the floats many young men playing energetically on drums, flutes and other musical instruments.

Religious Significance

At eight in the evening, the floats start in a procession for a park about half a mile away. This procession is not intended to be for merrymaking on the part of the townsfolk, but is of religious significance. For the procession is led by Shinto priests and a sacred palanquin.

The idea of the procession is this. As is the case with other shrine festivals, the two deities, to whom the Chichibu Shrine is dedicated, make an excursion once a year to an altar in the park. It is to celebrate this particular occasion that the festival is held, and it is also because of this visit of the deities that their spirits are transferred from their shrine abode into a sacred palanquin and carried to the park, followed by a long procession.

Each of the floats is a two-storied wooden structure, about 18 feet high, built something like a shrine building. Though the float is equipped with wheels it is so heavy that it is not an easy task to start it on the parade. Therefore, about a hundred men and boys yoke themselves to it and pull it by means of long ropes, encouraged by the cries and exhortations of their leaders. The leaders in headbands swing their lighted paper lanterns and urge on the group. The crowds echo the cheering sounds, and the cumbrous wooden wheels begin to turn. As the float moves and gains momentum, the drumbeats grow louder and faster. Simultaneously fireworks spatter across the skies.

On their way to the park, the floats stop at several places for theatrical performances. On such occasions an extension stage appears on each float, and ancient dances and dramas are staged on them by non-professional residents of the town. These stages are three times as large as the ordinary ones seen at other festivals. When the performances are over, the stages are speedily dismantled and the procession resumes its journey.

'Wassho, Wassho!'

The most difficult section through which the floats must pass is a steep slope leading up to the park. By the time the floats reach this spot the main street is a seething sea of people. You can hear the thumping of the drums, the feverish, inspired exclamations of the men pulling, the hoarse, hysterical voices of the leaders waving their lanterns. Hundreds take up the cry, "Wassho! Wassho!" The floats creak and groan. The delicate lanterns tremble. Reserves are brought out to pull the floats up to the park. A mighty effort indeed! Drums, shouts, lights, laughter, music, pleading, cheering. Some of the people dance in frenzy. All shout in unison, "Wassho! Wassho!" A roaring cheer is raised here and there. And the last float is over the top!

In the park all the people gather in front of the temporary shrine, where the Shinto priests offer prayers, and representatives of the town deliver offerings of rice-cakes, fruits and vegetables. When the ritual is over the performance of ancient music and dancing is started.

The climax of the festival is reached when fireworks are shot up in rapid succession, making the skies a riot of spangles.

(To Be Concluded)

Pearls of Wisdom

Philosophy does not regard pedigree. —She did not receive Plato as a noble, but made him so.—Seneca

* * *

One pound of learning requires ten pounds of common sense to apply it. —Persian Proverb

* * *

Time consecrates and what is gray with age becomes religion.—Schiller

* * *

If any one speak ill of thee, consider whether he hath truth on his side; and if so, reform thyself, that his censures may not affect thee.—Epictetus

* * *

The bravery founded on hope of recompense, fear of punishment, experience of danger, is but common bravery, and does not deserve the name.—True bravery proposes a just end; measures the dangers, and meets the result with calmness and unyielding decision.—La None

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That happy state of mind, so rarely possessed, in which we can say, "I have enough," is the highest attainment of philosophy. Happiness consists, not in possessing much, but in being content with what we possess. He who wants little always has enough. —Zimmermann

* * *

Architecture is a handmaid of devotion. A beautiful church is a sermon in stone, and its spire a finger pointing to heaven.—Schaff

* * *

Few things are impracticable in themselves: and it is for want of application, rather than of means, that men fail of success.—Rochefoucauld

* * *

Since we cannot get what we like, let us like what we can get—Spanish Proverb

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Of Things Japanese

PEOPLE'S PECULIAR INTEREST

By MOCK JOYA

The peculiar interest the people of Japan show in anything that is small or delicate is regarded as one of their special characteristics. This love of minute things is fully manifested in literature and arts. A tiny insect, a delicate fallen leaf or a little fish forms the theme of a painting or a poem. This sentiment has produced great artistic masterpieces.

Hair line carving on sword guards, fine drawings, box gardens (hakoniwa) and dwarfed trees are the products of this love of minute things. Japanese literature is full of expressions using minute objects as symbols of beauty or refinement.

The people, however, do not love small things simply because they are tiny and delicate. In a small part they see the big whole. This attitude is particularly evident in haiku or 17 syllable poems. Haiku is often composed about a dead leaf, a tiny beetle, a nameless little blossom. Such may be lovely in itself, but that is not all. The poet sees more than what such a tiny object physically represents—he sees the whole universe in such a small thing.

That is to say, a tiny insect has its place in the structure of the universe. Without it the universe will not be perfect and its structure will be destroyed. The insect, thus, becomes the whole universe, though so small. Then again, if the insect is taken away, there will be caused voidness that means the voidness of the whole universe.

Thus the poet sees in a tiny object the picture of the whole universe or the voidness of all. What he expresses of it is his thought of or his relation to the universe or its voidness.

The Wisdom of the East

Philosophy in Sayings And Proverbs

Lao Tzu, 604 B.C.

Desire not to desire, and you will not value things difficult to obtain. Learn not to learn, and you will revert to a condition which mankind in general has lost.

* * *

ON SELF-DISPLAY

All things in nature work silently. They come into being and possess nothing. They fulfill their functions and make no claim.

* * *

When merit has been achieved, do not take it to yourself; for if you do not take it to yourself, it shall never be taken from you.

* * *

Keep behind, and you shall be put in front; keep out, and you shall be kept in.

* * *

Goodness strives not, and therefore it is not rebuked.

* * *

He that humbles himself shall be preserved entire. He that bends shall be made straight. He that is empty shall be filled. He that is worn out shall be renewed. He who has little shall succeed. He who has much shall go astray.

* * *

He who, conscious of being strong, is content to be weak,—he shall be the paragon of mankind.

Being the paragon of mankind, Virtue will never desert him. He returns to the state of a little child.

* * *

He who, conscious of his own light, is content to be obscure,—he shall be the whole world's model; his Virtue will never fail. He reverts to the Absolute.

* * *

He who is great must make humility his base. He who is high must make lowliness his foundation. Thus princes and kings in speaking of themselves use the terms "lonely," "friendless," "of small account." Is not this making humility their base?

* * *

Thus it is said that "Some things are increased by being diminished, others are diminished by being increased." What others have taught, I also teach; verily, I will make it the root of my teaching.

* * *

Therefore the Sage, wishing to be above the people, must by his words put himself below them; wishing to be before the people, he must put himself behind them. In this way, though he has his place above them, people do not feel his weight; though he has his place before them, they do not feel it an injury. Therefore all mankind delights to exalt him, and weary of him not.

* * *

I have three precious things which I hold fast and prize. The first is gentleness; the second is frugality; the third is humility, which keeps me from putting myself before others. Be gentle, and you can be bold; be frugal, and you can be liberal; avoid putting yourself before others, and you can become a leader among men.

* * *

Gentleness brings victory to him who attacks, and safety to him who defends. Those whom Heaven would save, it fences round with gentleness.

* * *

The best soldiers are not warlike; the best fighters do not lose their temper. The greatest conquerors are those who overcome their enemies without strife. The greatest directors of men are those who yield place to others. This is called the Virtue of not striving, the capacity for directing mankind; this is being the compeer of Heaven. It was the highest goal of the ancients.

* * *

ON RULING THE PEOPLE

Not exalting worth keeps the people from rivalry. Not prizing what is hard to procure keeps the people from theft. Not to show them what they may covet is the way to keep their minds from disorder.

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He who respects the State as his own person is fit to govern it. He who loves the State as his own body is fit to be entrusted with it.

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In the highest antiquity, the people did not know that they had rulers. In the next age, they loved and praised them. In the next, they feared them. In the next, they despised them.

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As restrictions and prohibitions are multiplied in the empire, the people grow poorer and poorer. When the people are subjected to overmuch government, the land is thrown into confusion. When the people are skilled in many cunning arts, strange are the objects of luxury that appear.

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Do not confine the people within too narrow bounds; do not make their lives too weary. For if you do not weary them of life, they will not then grow weary of you.

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Were I ruler of a little State with a small population, with only 10 or 100 men available as soldiers I would not use them. I would have the people look on death as a grievous thing, and they should not travel to distant countries. Though they might possess boats and carriages, they should have no occasion to ride in them. Though they might own weapons and armor, they should have no need to use them. I would make people return to the use of knotted cords. They should find their plain food sweet, their rough garments fine. They should be content with their simple homes, and happy in their simple ways. If a neighboring State was within sight of mine—nay, if we were close enough to hear the crowing of each other's cocks and the barking of each other's dogs—the two peoples should grow old and die without there ever having been any mutual intercourse.